

# Family Nibbles - Volume 2

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*Stories of our Teply Ancestors*

*1865-1925*





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*Stories of our Teply Ancestors  
1865-1925*

*Mark Jarvis*

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[Familynibbles.com](http://Familynibbles.com)

## *Dedication*

This is dedicated to the Teply families that came before us. That includes the many grandmothers whose names became Teply from their family names like Welter, Ross, Kloppenberg, etc.

And this is dedicated to the Teply families that come after us. I hope this look at our past helps them appreciate their heritage.

There's a little bit of each of those ancestors in us. Let's appreciate their message to us.

*"What you are, we were. What we are, you will be."*



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# Welcome to Family Nibbles

Welcome. I've been doing a lot of genealogy research on our Teply ancestors and thinking about how to share the great stories and people.

A family history book seemed too daunting. At a recent genealogy conference, I heard about a strategy of writing "small bites", one story at a time. So... Family Nibbles. I started to blog and wrote some small stories on [familynibbles.com](http://familynibbles.com).

This book is the compilation of those stories, so far. This second volume includes stories from our Teply ancestors from 1865 to 1925. It continues the earlier stories of Teplys in Bohemia from 1600s to 1865.

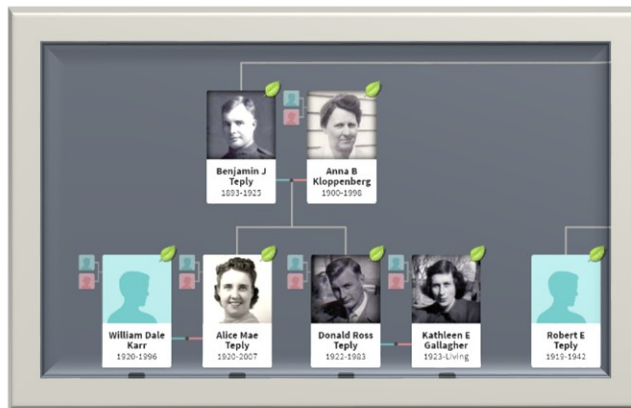
A family genealogy book can never be complete. I hope this will serve as a springboard for your further research and future stories.

Now, some housekeeping details.

I'll include the family relationship of whoever is the subject of a story, but it will be referenced from the generation of Joe and Mike and their cousins, not me. For example, Ben Teply's relationship will be great-grandfather.



I have lots more research and documentation than can be told in these few stories. If you're interested, I can share it with you.

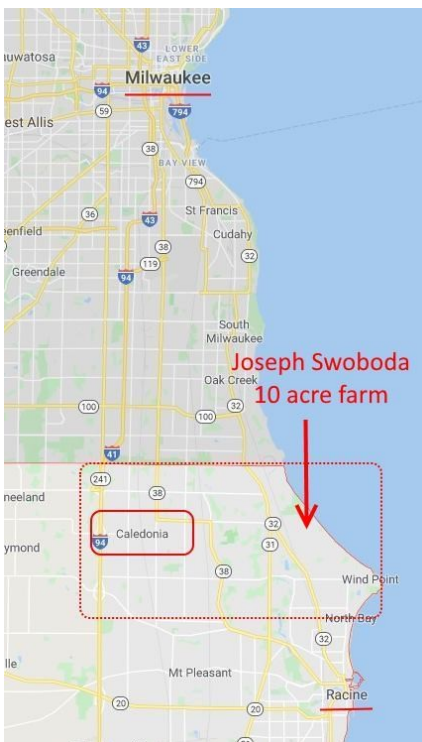


# Welcome to Wisconsin

Joseph and Josephine Teply immigrated from Bohemia to Caledonia, Racine County, Wisconsin.

*In 1867 they emigrated to America and located in Wisconsin*

*Alice Teply Karr – 2003*



Caledonia, Racine County, was one of the first Bohemian farming settlements in Wisconsin and quite possibly the United States. Many Bohemians settled in Caledonia and Racine starting in 1848.

By the time Joseph and Josepha Teply arrived in 1867, it was a well-established Bohemian community.

Caledonia is about 15 miles south of Milwaukee.

## Joseph Teply died

In 1867 Joseph Teply died. I haven't found a death record or obituary. Someday we need to visit Wisconsin to research.

*In 1867 Joseph died (I was told he was killed by a train – nothing to go on.)*

*Alice Teply Karr – 2003*

## Josephine married Joseph Swoboda

Josephine Teply married Joseph Swoboda on November 4, 1869 in Caledonia.

1. Date of registration.....	Dec 7 <sup>th</sup> 1869.
2. The color.....	White.
3. Full name of husband.....	Joseph Swoboda.
4. Full name of wife previous to marriage.....	Josephine Teply.
5. Occupation of husband.....	Farmer.
6. Residence of husband.....	Caledonia Wisconsin.
7. Birthplace of husband.....	Bohemia.
8. The place, town or township, and county, where the marriage was contracted.....	Caledonia Wis.
9. Time when the marriage was contracted.....	November 4 <sup>th</sup> 1869.
10. By what ceremony contracted.....	Lutheran.
11. Name of person pronouncing marriage.....	Spili Hoffman.
12. Residence of person last named.....	Racine Wis.
13. Names of subscribing witnesses.....	Anton Langor. Fran. Elias.
14. Date of certificate of marriage.....	Nov 4 <sup>th</sup> 1869.
15. Name of the father of husband.....	Joseph Swoboda.
16. Name of the mother of husband.....	Bohemia .. ..
17. Name of the father of wife.....	Anton Teply.
18. Name of the mother of wife.....	Theresa .. ..

Marriage registration – Joseph Swoboda and Josephine Teply – 1869

There are a couple interesting details on the marriage registration.

- The marriage was Lutheran, so presumably Joseph was protestant like Josephine
- Josephine's parents Anton and Theresa are listed. This was a crucial clue to finding the Teplys in Bohemia

## They lived in Caledonia

## Family Nibbles

In June 1870, six months after they married, we find the Swobodas (Swabotter) in the 1870 US Census in Caledonia, Wisconsin. Joseph and Josephine, with three daughters Catie, Fanny, and Anna from Joseph's previous marriage.

Page No. 44 } Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Caledonia, in the County of Racine, State of Wisconsin, enumerated by me on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1870.

Post Office: Caledonia Centre George N. Rollett, Ass't Marshal.

326	327	Swabotter Joseph	34	M	h	Former			Bohemian	/	/
		— Josephine	32	F	h	Keeping House			Bohemian	/	/
		— Catie	8	F	h				Bohemian	/	/
		Swabotter Fanny	4	F	h				Bohemian	/	/
		— Anna	2	F	h				W's	/	/

Marriage registration – Joseph Swoboda and Josephine Teply – 1869

Notice that Anna, age 2, was born in Wisconsin. That implies that Joseph's previous wife died about 1867 or 1868.

And, by the way, where is 5-year-old Frank Teply? Why isn't he listed with the family?

## Frank Teply lives with Machals

Frank is living in the household of John and Johana Machal (Marichal) in Caledonia.

Page No. 45 } Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Caledonia, in the County of Racine, State of Wisconsin, enumerated by me on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of June, 1870.

Post Office: Caledonia Centre George N. Rollett, Ass't Marshal.

25		Frederic	2	M	h				W's	/	/
26		John Machal	41	M	h	Former	3-07	39	Bohemian	/	/
27		Johanna	41	F	h	Keeping House			Bohemian	/	/
28		Frank	5	M	h				Bohemian	/	/

Machals and Frank Teply – Caledonia Racine Wisconsin – 1870 US Census

As we will see later, Frank Teply lives with the Machals until he's an adult. Why? I don't know.



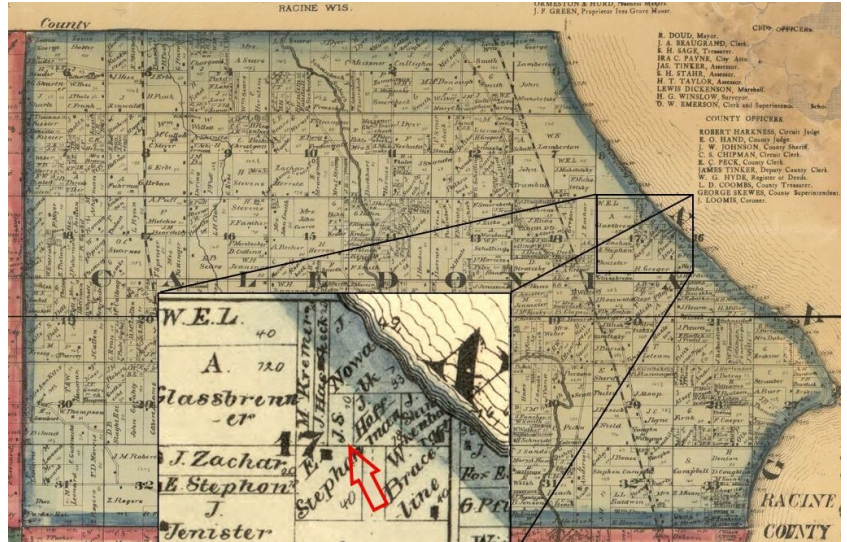
And who are John and Johana Machal? Relatives of Joseph Swoboda or Josephine Teply? Friends? People from hometown in Bohemia? Neighbors? I don't know.

## Joseph Swoboda's farm

Based on the adjacent names in the 1870 census, we can see where Swobodas lived on an 1873 map of Caledonia Township in Racine County.

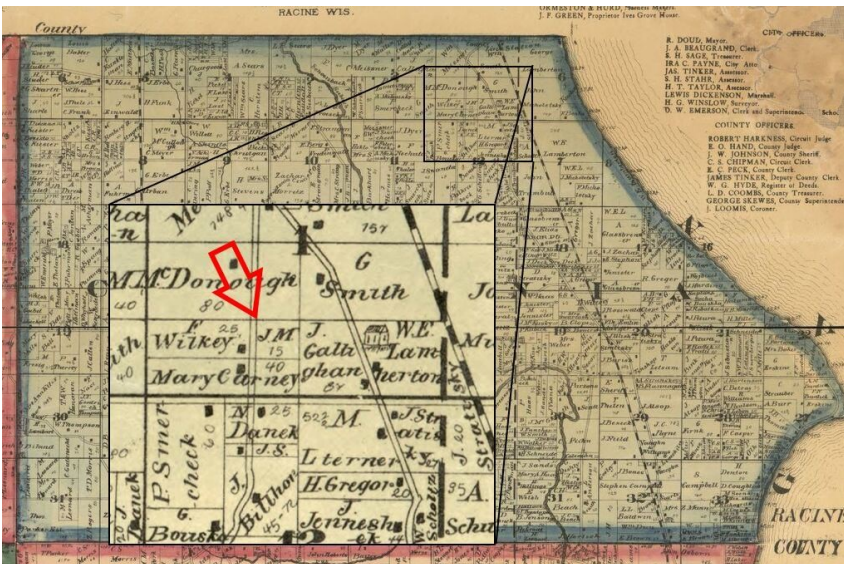
J.S. shows the 10 acre farm of Joseph Swoboda. His neighbors are listed on the same page of the census – Kremer, Hasheck, Nowak, Hoffman, Braceline, Stephan, Fox, etc.

The farm is on the east side of Caledonia township, a few yards from Lake Michigan.



*J.S. is Joseph Swoboda's 10 acre farm – 1873*

## John Machal's farm, and Frank Teply



*J.M. is John Machal's 15 acre farm – 1873*

Based on the adjacent names in the 1870 census, we can see where Frank Teply and the Machals lived on the 1873 Caledonia Township map.

J.M. shows the 15 acre farm of John Machal. His neighbors are listed on the same page of the census – Danek, Billhorn, Bouska, Stratsky, etc.

This is where Frank Teply lived from age 4 1/2 to age 8.

The farm is on the east side of Caledonia township, a short distance from Lake Michigan. And less than three miles from Joseph Swoboda's farm.

## It's not like Bohemia

We don't know where Joseph Swoboda or Frank Machal came from in Bohemia. But for Josephine Teply, Racine County is quite different from Pustá Rybná.

**Table of Statistics, Racine County, Wisconsin.**

Towns.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Per. Prop'y.	Popula- tion.	No. Votes 18 Grant.	Gre' 72. eley.	Bu. Wheat Grown.	Bushels of Corn.	Bushels of Oats.
Caledonia,.....	1,010,464	165,000	2,800	239				
Mount Pleasant,.....	1,098,120	175,000	3,560	272	201	50,551	36,804	53,555
Yorkville,.....	499,290	135,000	1,387	239	119	39,646	40,775	79,730
Village Union Grove,	38,000				65	43,759	31,712	54,824
Raymond,.....	520,191	135,000	1,608	204				
Norway, .....	293,632	65,000	1,040	180	80	42,350	36,025	61,650
Dover,.....	423,073	125,000	1,047	111	108			
Burlington,.....	557,458	200,000	2,763	133	417			
Village Burlington,...	220,000					No records given.	No records given.	No records given.
Rochester,.....	249,238	80,000	876	102	80			
Village Rochester,....	35,000							
Waterford,.....	469,282	150,000	1,580	164	138			
Village Waterford,....	80,000							
City Racine,...	2,300,000	1,047,000	9,195	1,296	838			
Total,.....	7,793,748	2,277,000	26,742	2,880	2,100			

The population of Caledonia Township is 2,800, and Racine County is 26,000.

## Let's go west

Machal immigrated in 1854, and Swoboda probably around 1865.

By 1873, Swoboda had a farm of 10 acres and Machal 15 acres. Probably not what they had hoped for.

By then, they were ready to leave Wisconsin behind and head west.



## Nibbles Extra Credit

The 1872 presidential election is the only presidential election in which a nominee died during the election process.

President Ulysses S Grant defeated Republican nominee Horace Greeley.



On November 29, after the popular vote was counted, but before the Electoral College cast its votes, Greeley died.

In Caledonia Township, Ulysses Grant edged out Horace Greeley by a vote of 239 to 201.

Towns.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Per. Prop'y.	Popula- tion.	No. Votes 1872.		Bu. Wheat Grown.	Bushels of Corn.	Bushels of Oats.
				Grant.	Greeley.			
Caledonia,.....	1,010,464	165,000	2,800	239	201	50,551	36,804	53,555
Mount Pleasant,.....	1,098,120	175,000	3,560	272	119	39,646	40,775	79,730
Yorkville,.....	499,290	135,000	1,387	239	65	43,759	31,712	54,824
Village Union Grove,	38,000							
Raymond,.....	520,191	135,000	1,608	204	80	42,350	36,025	61,650
Norway, .....	293,632	65,000	1,040	120	103			
Dover,.....	423,073	125,000	1,047	111	417	No records given.	No records given.	No records given.
Burlington,.....	557,458	200,000	2,763	133				
Village Burlington,....	220,000							
Rochester,.....	249,238	80,000	876	102	80			
Village Rochester,....	35,000							
Waterford,.....	469,282	150,000	1,580	164	138			
Village Waterford,....	80,000							
City Racine,.....	2,300,000	1,047,000	9,195	1,296	838			
Total,.....	7,793,748	2,277,000	26,742	2,880	2,100			

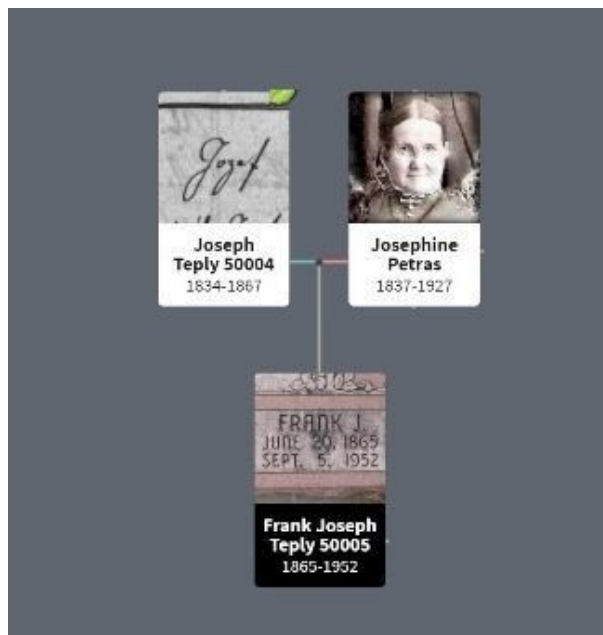
## Family Nibbles

But wait. That's 440 votes in a township full of immigrants. How could they have such a high voter turnout with so many immigrants?

Because if a white foreign-born male had applied for citizenship, he could vote. Women no. Non-whites no.


From Wikipedia:

*Wisconsin 1848: "Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, of the following classes, who shall have resided in this State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election. 1st. White citizens of the United States 2d. White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization ..."; "*






**Joseph Teply 50004**  
**BIRTH** 28 JUN 1834 • Kobyli, East Bohemia, Czech Republic  
**DEATH** ABT 1867 • Wisconsin  
3rd great-grandfather +🔍



**Josephine Petras 50003**  
**BIRTH** 8 AUGUST 1837 • Pustá Rybná, East Bohemia, Czech Republic  
**DEATH** 13 NOVEMBER 1927 • Logan, Marshall, Kansas, USA  
3rd great-grandmother +🔍



**Frank Joseph Teply 50005**  
**BIRTH** 25 JUN 1865 • Oldris, East Bohemia, Czech Republic  
**DEATH** 5 SEP 1952 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas, USA  
2nd great-grandfather +🔍



# One Teply in Kansas

It could have been Tim, Mike, and Cathy Machal instead of Teply.

There are no Teplys in Kansas in the census of 1875, 1880, or 1885.

Except one...



Just think how close we were to losing our Teply name.

- *Joseph Teply (3G) died soon after arriving in Wisconsin. No Teply.*
- *Josephine Teply (3G) married Joseph Swoboda. Swoboda, not Teply.*
- *Frank Teply (2G) lived in the Machal household from age 4 to 21, and censuses identified him as Frank Machal, not Teply.*

Kansas State Census Collection, 1855-1925 for Frank Machal

1885 > Washington > Hanover

21		R. J. Fossil	1	M	"	-	0	-	-	Former
22	14	14 Geo Machal	53	M	"	M	-	-	-	Former
23		Hokana Machal	34	F	"	"	-	-	-	-
24		<u>Frank Machal</u>	12	M	Jr	-	8	-	-	-

*Frank Machal (Teply) – Kansas Census – 1885*

Lucky for us, Frank kept his birth name. One Teply. Only one in Kansas.

# Swobodas and Machals come to Kansas

In 1869, John Pecenka claimed a homestead in Logan Township in western Marshall County, halfway between Marysville and Hanover. A Bohemian settlement, Bremen, was founded a few miles north.

This area became home for many immigrants from Bohemia.

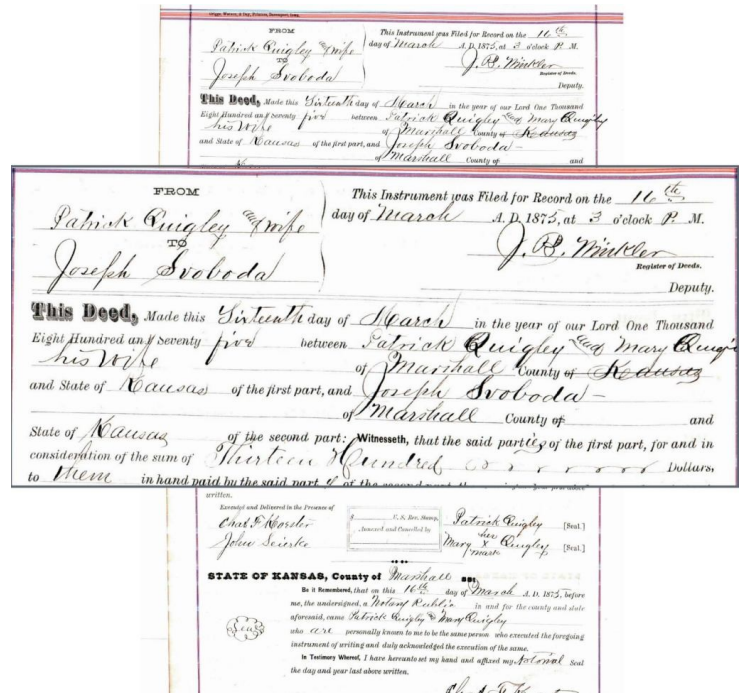
*On November 7, 1874, Josef Swoboda came from the sable pineries of Racine, Wisconsin.*

*History of Marshall County, Kansas – Emma Forter – 1917*

## Swoboda farm

In March 1875, Joseph Swoboda bought the 160 acre homestead claim of Patrick and Anna Quigley for \$1,300.

On this farm Joseph and Josephine would farm and raise a family.



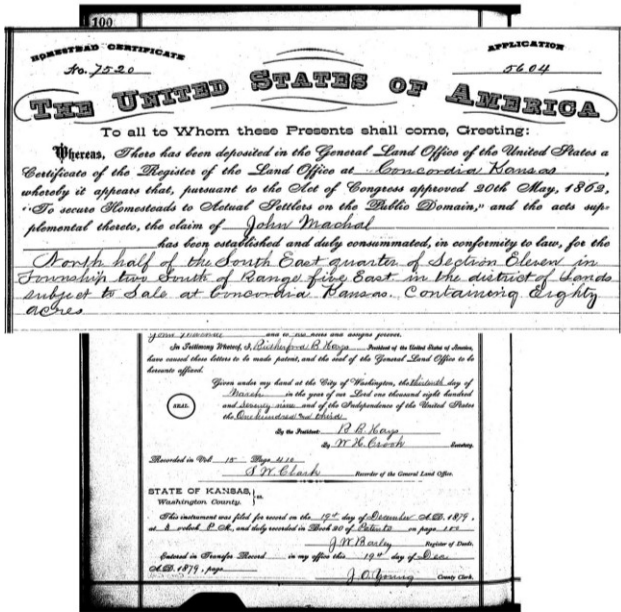
Swoboda farm – View from road looking north



Building Foundation



## Machal farm



John Machal came too, with his wife Johana and with 9 year-old Frank Teply.

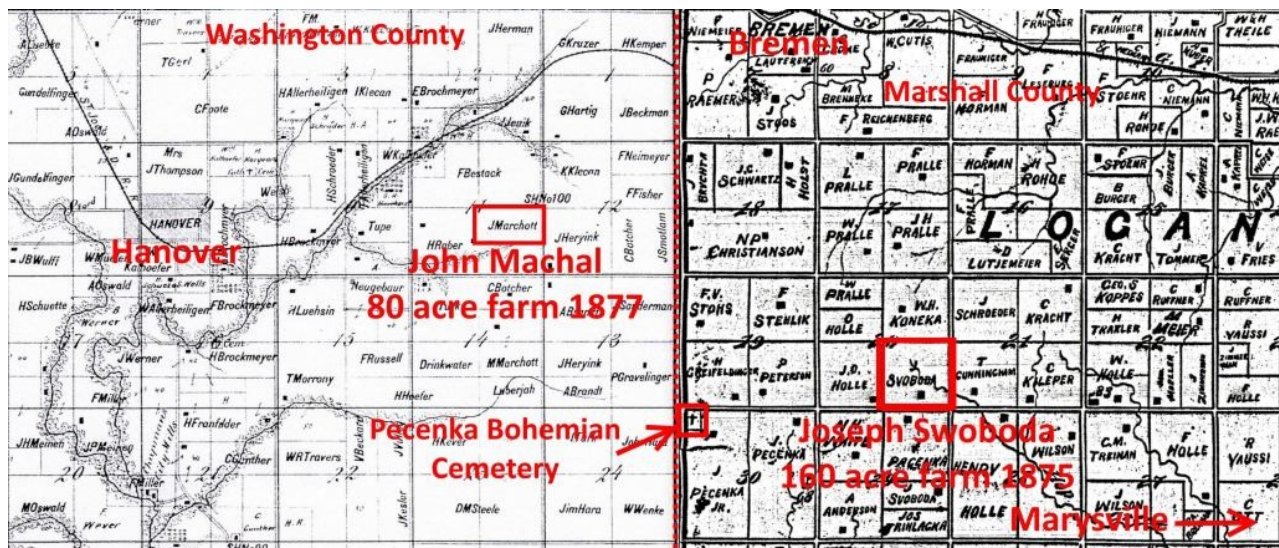
In 1878, Machal bought the 80-acre homestead claim of E.N and Carrie J. Morrill of \$120.

Why would Machals move with Swobodas? Related? My guess is yes, it's likely.

## Frank Teply's world – 1875-1886

Frank Teply arrived in Kansas with John and Johana Machal at age 9.

He lived at their farm east of Hanover, about three miles from his mother Josephine Swoboda's farm.



Township Map – Washington and Marshall Counties – 1882

## Family Nibbles

This is where Frank grew up.

Frank wasn't estranged from his mom...

*Before my dad (Ben Teply, Josephine's grandson) died I remember coming from Marysville and stopping to see her.*

*Alice Teply Karr letter – 2000*

... but it's a weird arrangement. We know that John Machal mistreated Frank.

*When she (Josephine) married Swoboda he did not want Grandpa (Frank) so she gave him away to a couple named Muchel. He was quite mean to Grandpa and often beat him. As a result this apparently affected Grandpa so he never ever spanked one of his sons and could not stand to ever see one of his grandchildren spanked. He was a very gentle person.*

*Alice Teply Karr letter – 2000*

In January 1886, Johana Machal died at age 56. She was buried at the Pecenka Bohemian cemetery, located on the Marshall/Washington county line.



*Johana Machal – 1886*

Frank Teply was 21 when Johana died in 1886. This is probably when he left the Machal household. (The 1890 US Census records burned, so we don't have a census record of Frank's whereabouts in 1890.)

We still don't know if John or Johana Machal were relatives, or friends, or just neighbors in Wisconsin. But it seems likely that Machal was related to Swobodas, because after Johana died he lived with Charles Swoboda, one of Joseph and Josephine's sons until he died. And by then Charles owned the Machal farm.

So it's 1886, and there's one Teply in Kansas.

## Nibbles Extra Credit

Hanover is celebrating its 150th birthday this year. We're going to be spending some time in Hanover, so Nibbles will throw in some Hanover tidbits while we're in the neighborhood.

Gerat Hollenberg came to Kansas in 1854, first settling in Marshall County. There he married Sophia Brockmeyer in 1858.

In the fall of that year, they came to Washington County and built their home on the Ft. Kearney Road, operating the stagecoach depot and general store and post office.

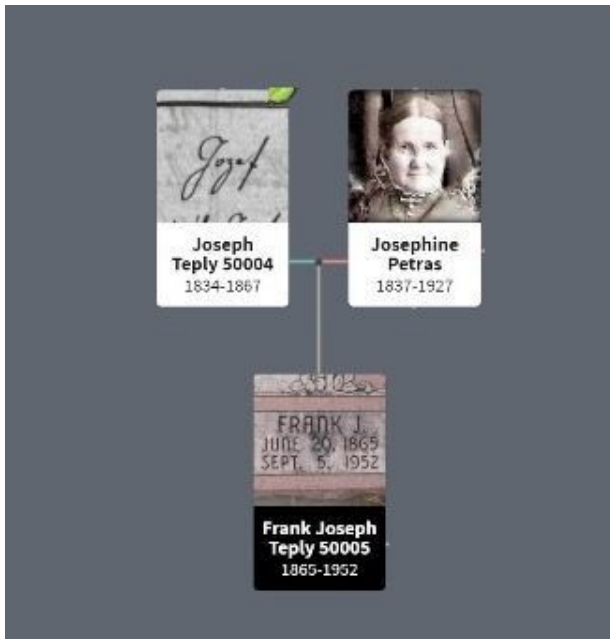
Two years later, their ranch became a Pony Express Station. It was located on the Pony Express route with an established post office.

And here it still stands, acknowledged as "The Only Original and Unaltered Pony Express Station in the United States", a Kansas State Park and a Registered National Historical Landmark.

Then in 1869, Hollenberg laid out the town of Hanover, choosing a site in the fertile valley of the Little Blue.



Hanover's 150th Celebration





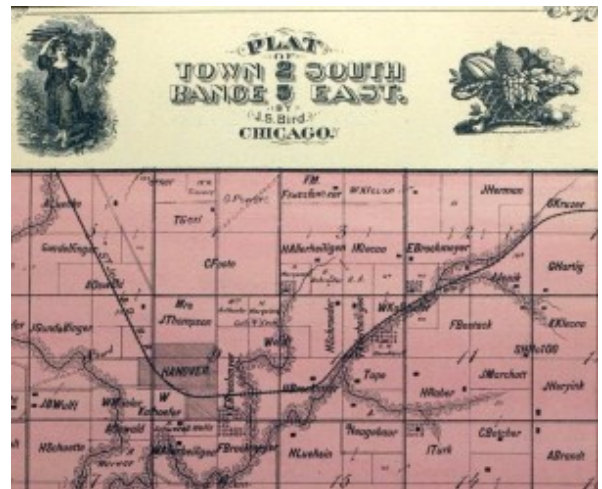
# SE 1/4 of Section 20 T2S R6E

Land records are an important source of genealogy information.

The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) is a way of subdividing and describing land in the United States.

Let's decode the land description language. Then it will make sense, and we can locate almost any land parcel.

In 1875, Joseph Swoboda bought the homestead claim of



FROM Patrick Quigley Wife Joseph Swoboda

This Instrument was Filed for Record on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of March A.D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P.M. J. B. Miller Deputy.

**This Deed,** Made this Sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and seventy five between Patrick Quigley and Mary Quigley his wife of Marshall County Kansas

heirs and assigns forever, all of the following described tract piece and parcel of land, lying and situate in the County of Marshall and State of Kansas to-wit:

*The Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Two (2) South Range Six (6) East containing 160 Acres*

the said Patrick Quigley and Mary Quigley (his wife) for themselves and their heirs, do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said part of the second part their heirs and assigns, that they will warrant and forever defend the same lands and appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said part of the second part their heirs and assigns, against the said part of the first part and their heirs, and against all and every person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same.

In Testimony Whereof, the said part of the first part has hereunto set their hand and the day and year first above written.

Executed and Delivered in the Presence of  
 Ernst S. Morster John Seierke Patrick Quigley [Seal] Mary Quigley [Seal]

...  
**STATE OF KANSAS, County of Marshall**  
 Do I Recommend, that on this 16<sup>th</sup> day of March A.D. 1875, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the county and state aforesaid, came Patrick Quigley and Mary Quigley who are personally known to me to be the same person who executed the foregoing instrument of writing and duly acknowledged the execution of the same.

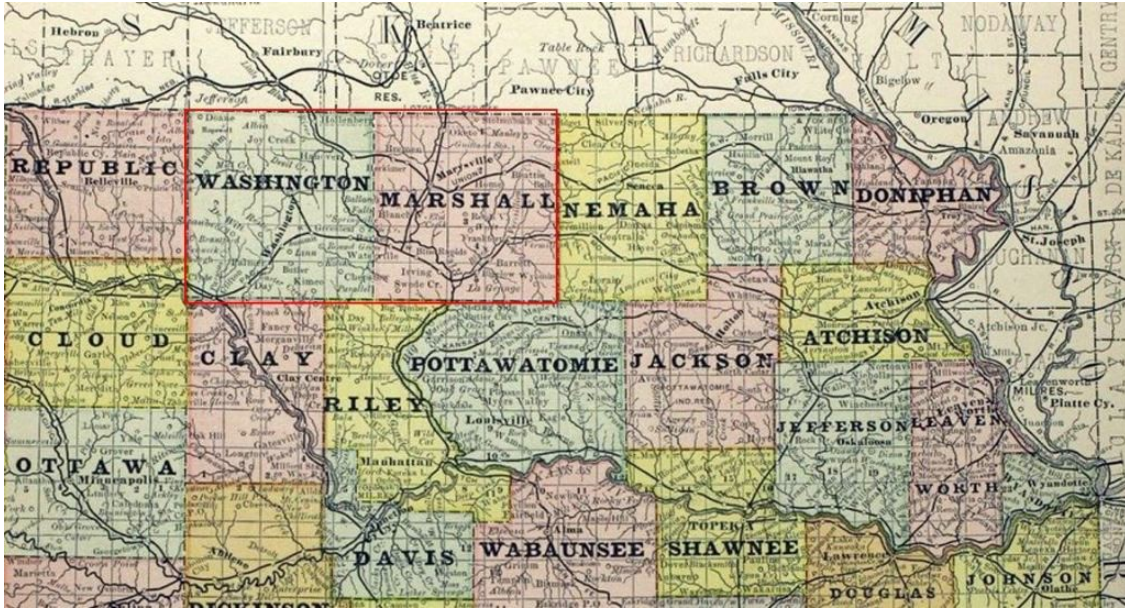
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal the day and year last above written.

Patrick Quigley. Let's examine the land description.

"...in the County of Marshall and State of Kansas to-wit: The Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Two (2) South, Range Six (6) East containing 160 acres."

## Counties

Each state is divided into counties. Here you can see Washington and Marshall Counties in northeast Kansas.



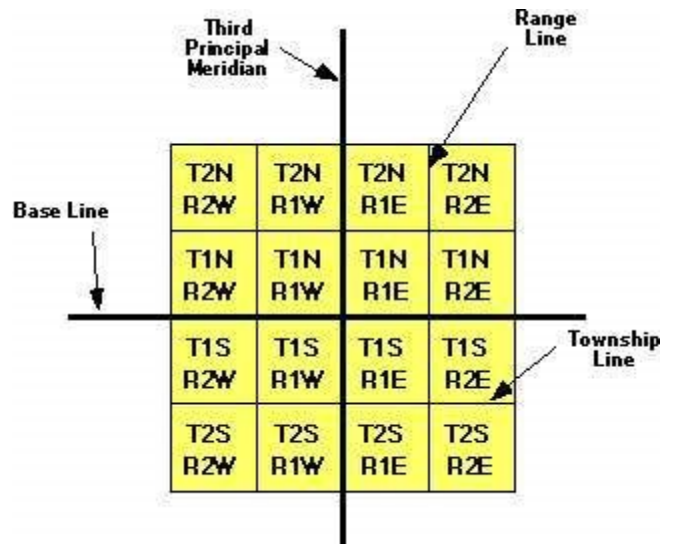
Map of Kansas – Northeast Counties – 1882

## Townships

Each county is divided into townships.

*Townships are normally a square approximately 6 miles (9.7 km) on a side with cardinal boundaries conforming to meridians and parallels, containing thirty-six sections of one square mile each.*

ArcGIS

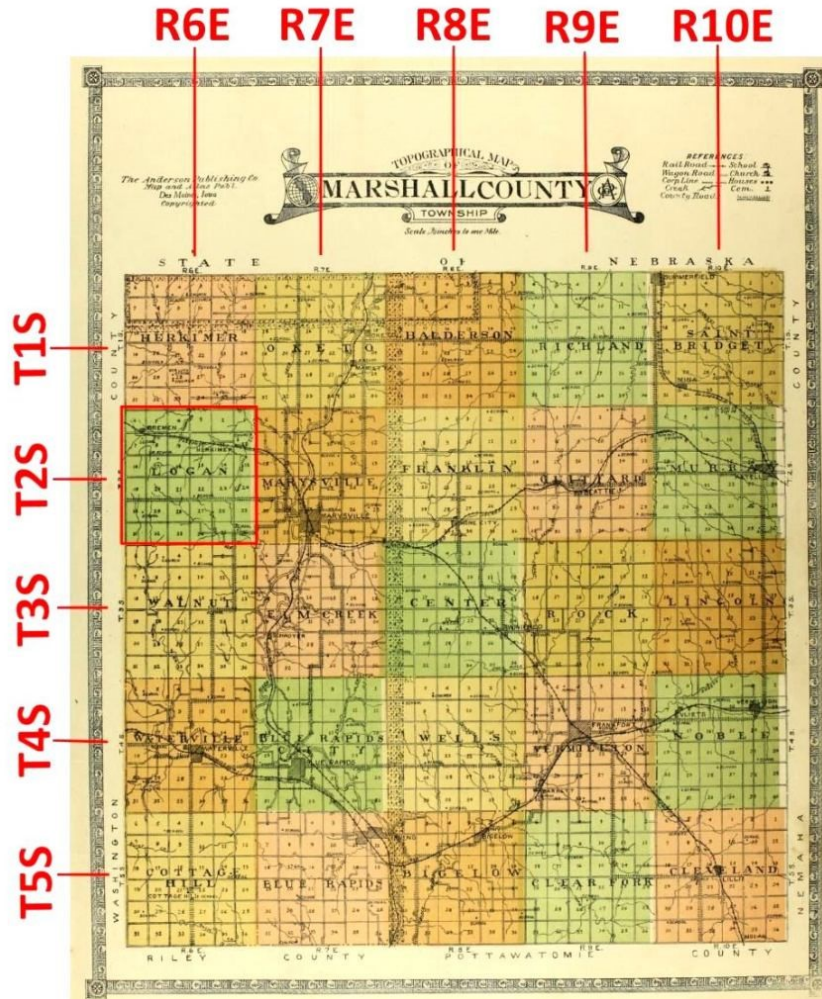


The townships are formally identified by Township (North/South) and Range (East/West).

Here's a map of Marshall County, Kansas, showing its townships. You can see that Logan Township is Township Two South and Range Six East.



## Family Nibbles



The townships also have names. These are arbitrary names, and not used for legal descriptions. But people know the township names, not the ranges. We're interested in Logan Township in Marshall County.

For Joseph Swoboda's homestead, we can understand the part *"in Township Two (2) South, Range Six (6) East."* That's Logan Township.

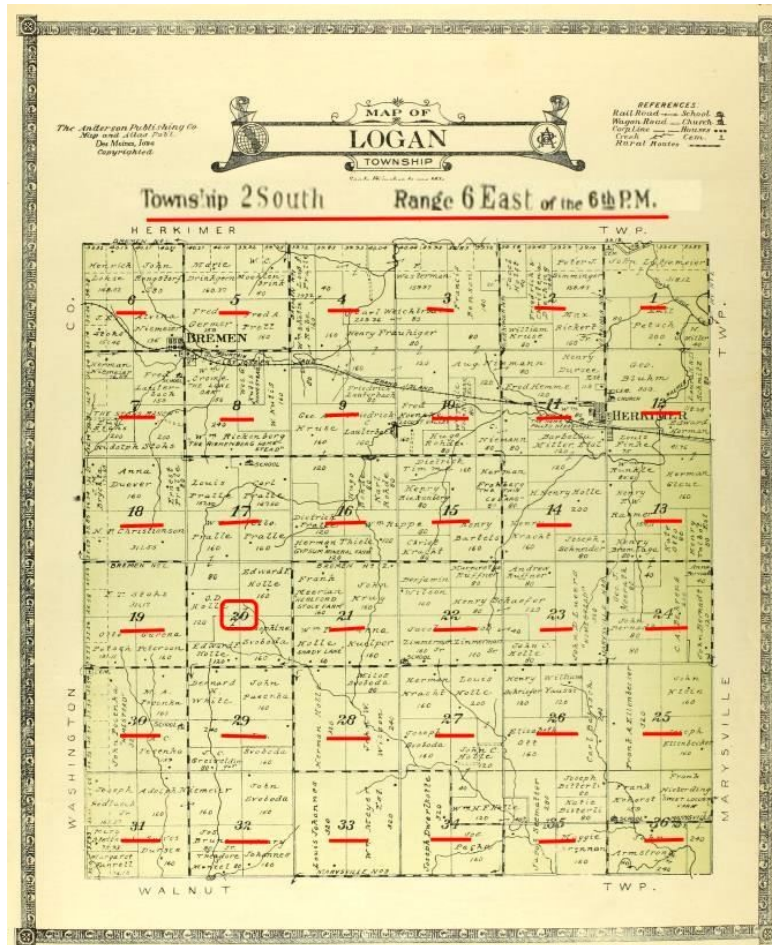


## Sections

Each township is divided into sections. A section is one square mile. In other words, a square measuring one mile on each side.

And each section is numbered within its township: 1, 2, 3, etc.

Here's a map of Logan Township, Marshall County. You can see the numbered sections.



For Joseph Swoboda's homestead, we can understand the part "*of Section Twenty (20).*" That means his land is in the Section numbered 20.

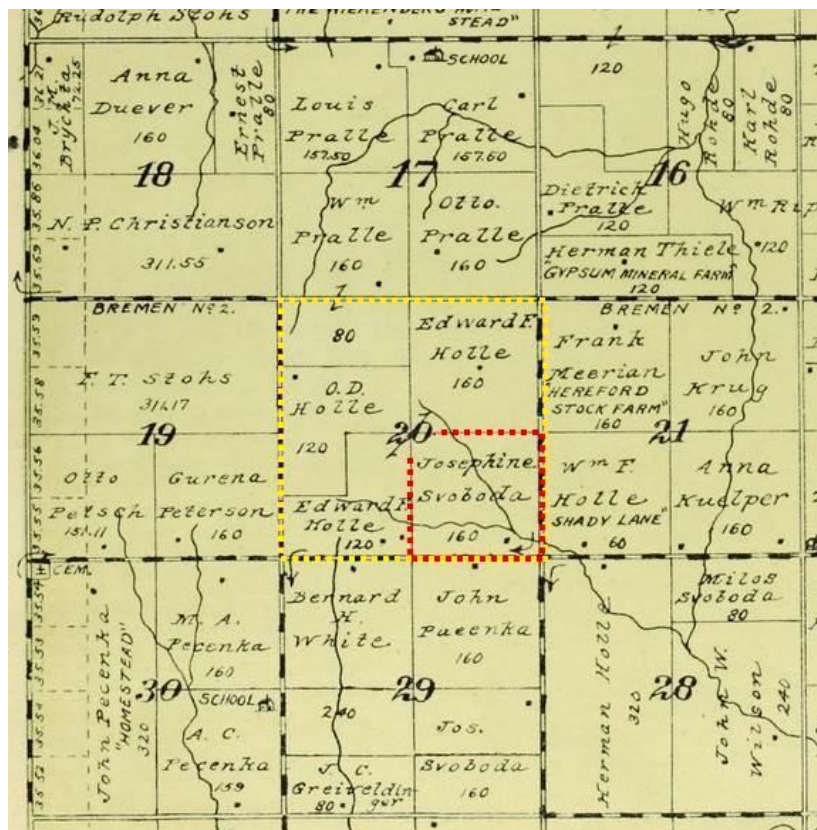
Each section contains 640 acres.

## Halves and Quarters

Each parcel of land within a section can be described by fractions, like half or quarter.

ONE EIGHTH SECTION 80 ACRES		QUARTER SECTION 160 ACRES
1/4 of 1/4 40 Acres		
HALF SECTION 320 ACRES		

On the map, you can see Section 20 outlined in yellow. And the SE Quarter,



outlined in red.

For Joseph Swohoda's farm, we can understand "the SouthEast Quarter of Section 20 (20)."

This is a 1922 map. It shows Josephine Swohoda as owner, because Joseph died earlier in 1904.

Find these fractional parcels:

- the SE Quarter of Section 20 (Josephine Swohoda)
- the West Half of Section 30 (John Pecenka)

- *the N Half of the NE Quarter of Section 28 (Milos Svoboda)*
- *the SE 1/4 and the S 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Section 28. (John Wilson)*

Since each section has 640 acres, a quarter section has 160 acres. It's noted on Swoboda's parcel. 160 acres was the size of a homestead claim.

## Put it all together

Now when you see a land parcel description, it won't be intimidating.

*"...in the County of Marshall and State of Kansas to-wit: The Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Two (2) South, Range Six (6) East containing 160 acres."*

And another huge benefit. You'll be able to read the Land Transfers section in The Hanover News.

Washington County Land Transfers	
Robert C. Mueller to CG Real Estate. Tract of land in N½ of NE¼ of Section 8-2-5, Hanover Township.	David Dankenbring to Noé Santillanes Marquez and Leopoldina Santillanes. Lots 22-23 in Block 9 in Original Town of Greenleaf.
Robert C. Mueller quit claim to CG Real Estate, LLC. Tract of land in N½ of NE¼ of Section 8-2-5, Hanover Township.	Joe and June Sheppard to Robert E. And Wen J. Young. North 108 ft. Of Lot 7 and East 14 ft. Of North 108 ft. Of Lot 8 in Block 3 in City of Washington.
CG Real Estate, LLC, to Vernon W. and Ila M. Nieman. Tract of land in N½ of NE¼ of Section 8-2-5, Hanover Township.	Dale R. and Lila J. Keesecker to Secretary of Transportation of the State of Kansas. Tract of land in NW¼ of Section 26-2-2 Mill Creek Township.
Vernon W. and Ila M. Nieman to CG Real Estate, LLC. Tract of land in N½ of NE¼ of Section 8-2-5, Hanover Township.	Michael P. Hogan to Dan and Jane York. Tract of land in NE¼ of Section 16-4-2, Strawberry Township.
Jeremy J. and Emily B. Rippe to Raymond E. And Barbara Buck. Tract of land	Jane York to Jeremy

*The Hanover News – October 15, 2017*

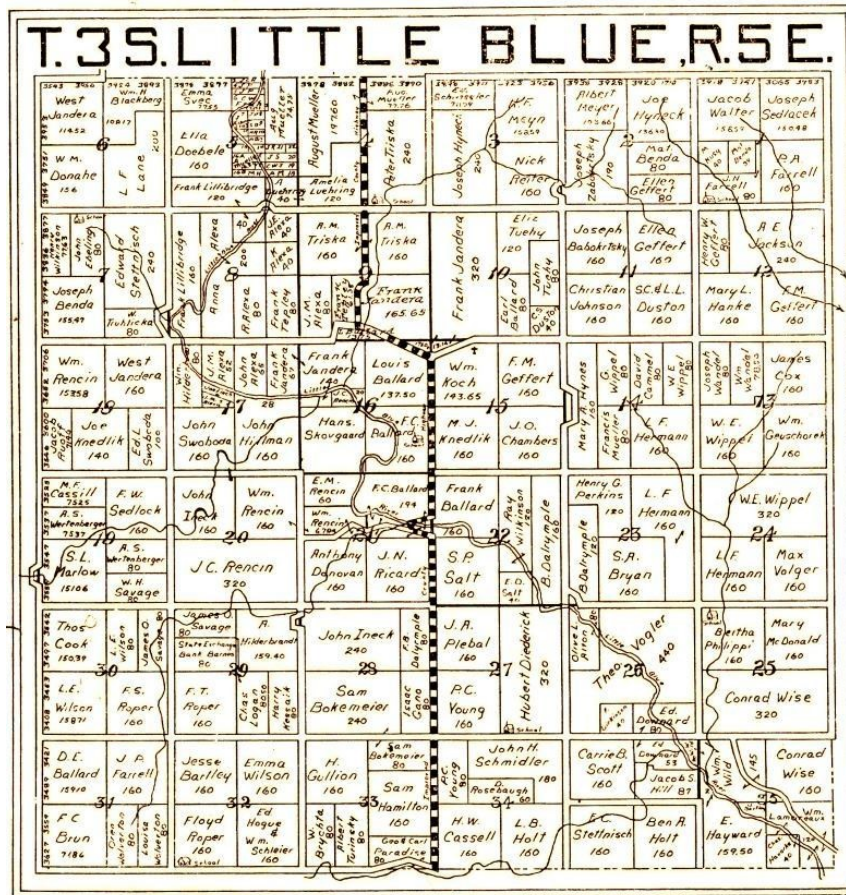
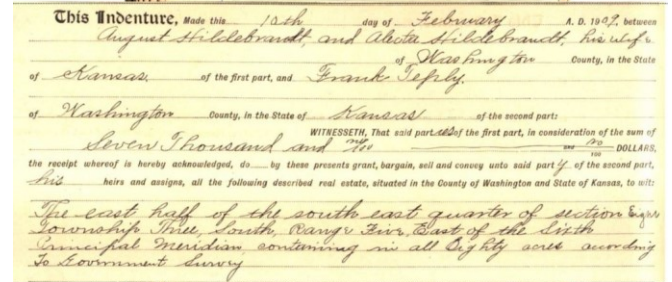
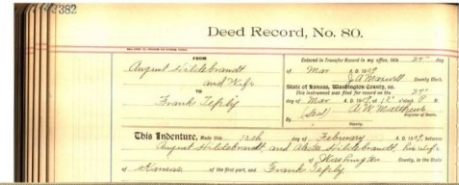


# Nibbles Extra Credit

Find Frank Teply's farm from the land description on this 1909 deed.

"... of Washington County, in the State of Kansas..."

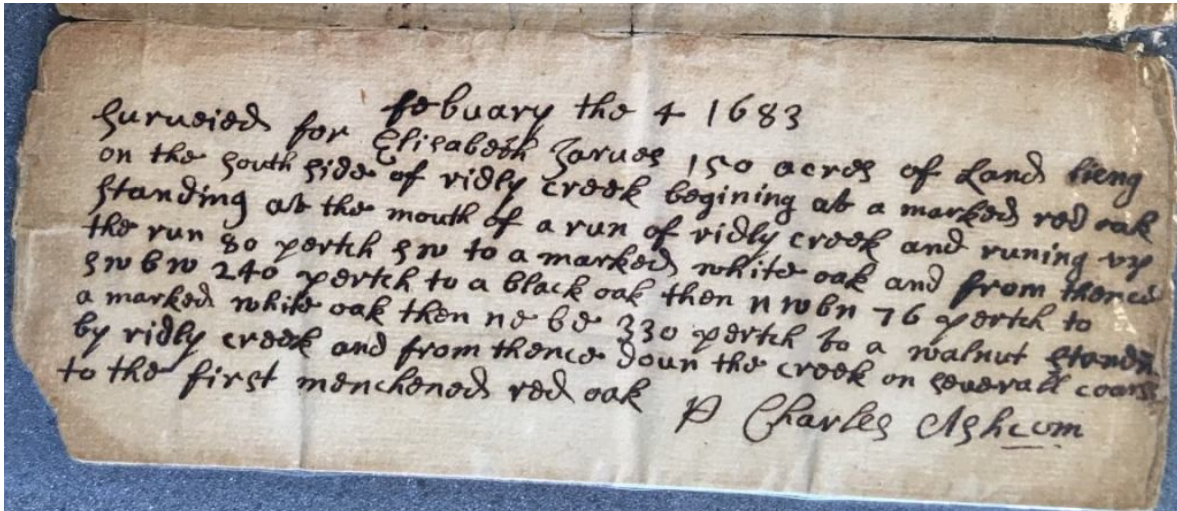
"The east half of the south east quarter of Section Eight, Township Three South, Range Five East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, containing in all Eighty acres according to Government Survey."



Little Blue Township T3S R5E, Washington County, Kansas - 1927

## More Nibbles Extra Credit

The original colonies used the British system of metes and bounds. A land description might be:



Patent Survey – Elisabeth Jervis – 1683

*“Surveyed for Elisabeth Jarves 150 acres of Land being on the south side of Ridly Creek beginning at a marked red oak standing at the mouth of a run of Ridly Creek and running up the run 80 pertch SW to a marked white oak and from thence SW b W 240 pertch to a black oak then NW b N 76 pertch to a marked white oak then NE b E 330 pertch to a walnut standing by Ridly Creek and from thence down the creek on several courses to the first mentioned red oak.”*

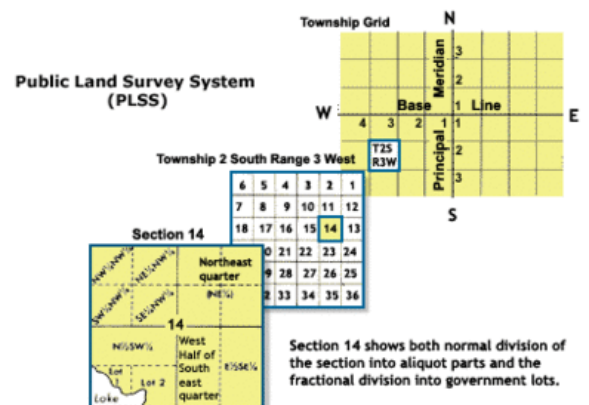
That system is too arbitrary. Years later, the various marked trees are gone, or Ridly Creek has changed course or dried up.

## PLSS – Public Land Survey System

The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) is a way of subdividing and describing land in the United States.

Originally proposed by Thomas Jefferson, the PLSS began shortly after the Revolutionary War, when the Federal government became responsible for large areas west of the thirteen original colonies.

Over the past two centuries, almost 1.5 billion acres have been surveyed into townships and sections.





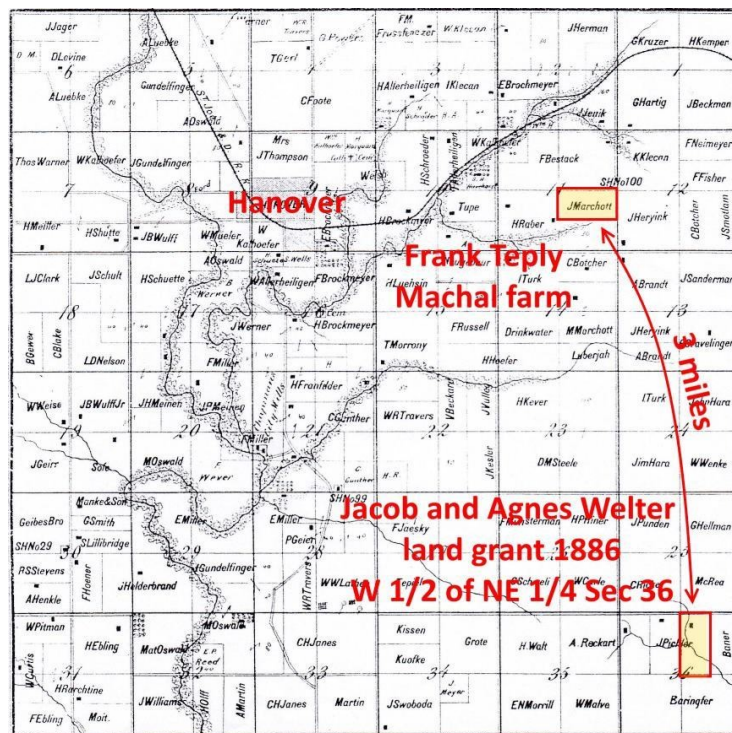
# Frank Teply and Anna Welter (2G)

Anna Welter was born December 22, 1872, in Missouri. Her parents were Jacob and Agnes Welter. They came to Kansas around 1879.

Anna and Frank probably met when they were young teenagers.



The Welters rented a farm in Hanover Township. Based on neighbors in the 1880 US Census, it was likely in the southeast part of the township.



1 Map – Hanover Township – 1882

In 1886, Jacob and Agnes Welter purchased a land grant from the State of Kansas for \$280. It was just over three miles from the Machal farm.

## Marriage

Frank Teply and Anna Welter married October 11, 1892 at St. John's Catholic Church in Hanover, Kansas, Rev. William Shellberg officiating.

Frank was age 27, Anna 19.



226 MARRIAGE LICENSE RECORD, "D."

STATE OF KANSAS, }  
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, }

OFFICE OF PROBATE JUDGE OF SAID COUNTY.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of September A. D. 1892, there was issued from the office of said Probate Judge, a Marriage License, of which the following is a true copy:

MARRIAGE LICENSE. No. 134

Washington County, State of Kansas, Sept 29 A. D. 1892

To any Person Authorized by Law to Perform the Marriage Ceremony, Greeting:

You are hereby authorized to join in Marriage Frank Teply of Hanover Kan.  
aged 27 years, and Anna Welter of Hanover Kan.  
aged 19 years, and of this License you will make due return to my office within thirty days.

(SEAL.) Wm. Shellberg Probate Judge.

And which said Marriage License was afterwards, to wit: on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of October A. D. 1892 returned to said Probate Judge, with the following certificate endorsed thereon, to wit:

State of Kansas, County of Washington, ss.

I, the undersigned Canon Cath Priest do hereby certify, that in accordance with the authorization of the within License, I did on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of October A. D. 1892, at Hanover in said County, join and unite in Marriage the within named Frank Teply and Anna Welter.

WITNESS my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Attest: W. Shellberg  
Cath Priest

W. Shellberg Probate Judge.

Marriage License – Frank Teply and Anna Welter – 1892

## Rented a farm next to Welters

Frank and Anna set up housekeeping on a rented farm close to her parents' farm. We can't say the exact location, but they're listed next to Anna's parents' family in the 1895 Kansas Census.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		<u>Welter</u>	Henry	6	M	11
			Joseph	47	M	11
			Agnes	41	F	11
			Julia	16	F	11
			Anna	17	F	11
			John	10	M	11
			John	8	M	11
		<u>Welter</u>	Henry	6	M	11
			Agnes	5	F	11
		<u>Teply</u>	Frank	29	M	11
			Anna	19	F	11

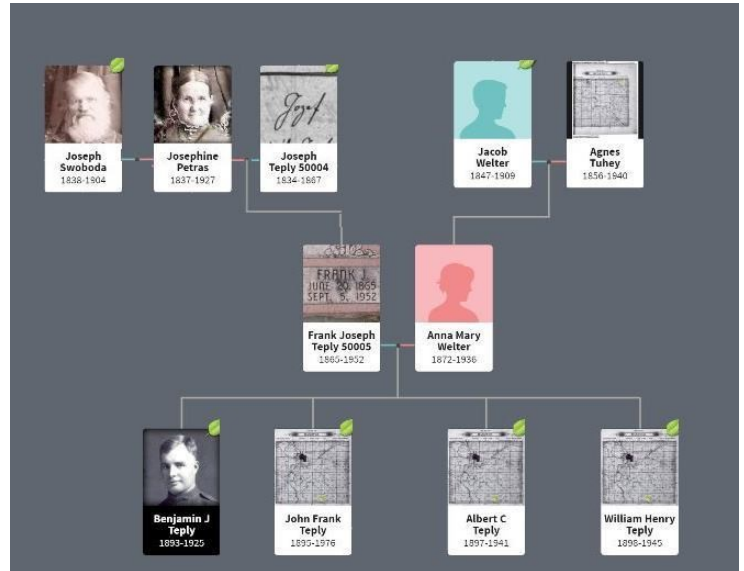
Kansas Census – 1895 – p. 12 & 13

## Children

On September 10, 1893, Benjamin Teply (1G) was born. He's noted in the 1895 Kansas Census as Benny, age 1.

And by the 1900 US Census, three other sons had been born.

- Benjamin Joseph Benny Sep 10, 1893
- John Frank May 21, 1895
- Albert Charles Mar 20, 1897
- William Henry Will May 27, 1898



## Farm – Hanover Township – 1906

Thirteen years after they married, Frank and Anna were able to buy a farm. In 1905, they signed an agreement to buy a 120 acre farm of Julius and Franziska Materi for three thousand dollars. The terms of payment were:

*\$200.00 cash in hand, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, \$100.00 Nov 1st, 1905; \$200.00 Dec 1st, 1905, and \$2500.00 on Mar 15, 1906, or earlier.*

*Terms of payment on indenture deed from Materi to Teply*

It all went well, and a deed was recorded March 16, 1906.

283

Deed Record, No. 73.

MAILED 1906. CO. - PRINTER AND BINDER, TOPEKA.

<p>FROM <i>Julius Materi</i> <i>and Franziska Materi his wife</i></p> <p>TO <i>Frank Teply</i></p>	<p>Entered in Transfer Record in my office, this <i>17</i> day of <i>March</i> A. D. 190<i>6</i> County Clerk. State of Kansas, Washington County, ss. This instrument was filed for record on the day of <i>March</i> A. D. 190<i>6</i>, at <i>5</i> o'clock <i>A.</i> M. By <i>Isaac</i> Register of Deeds. Deputy.</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

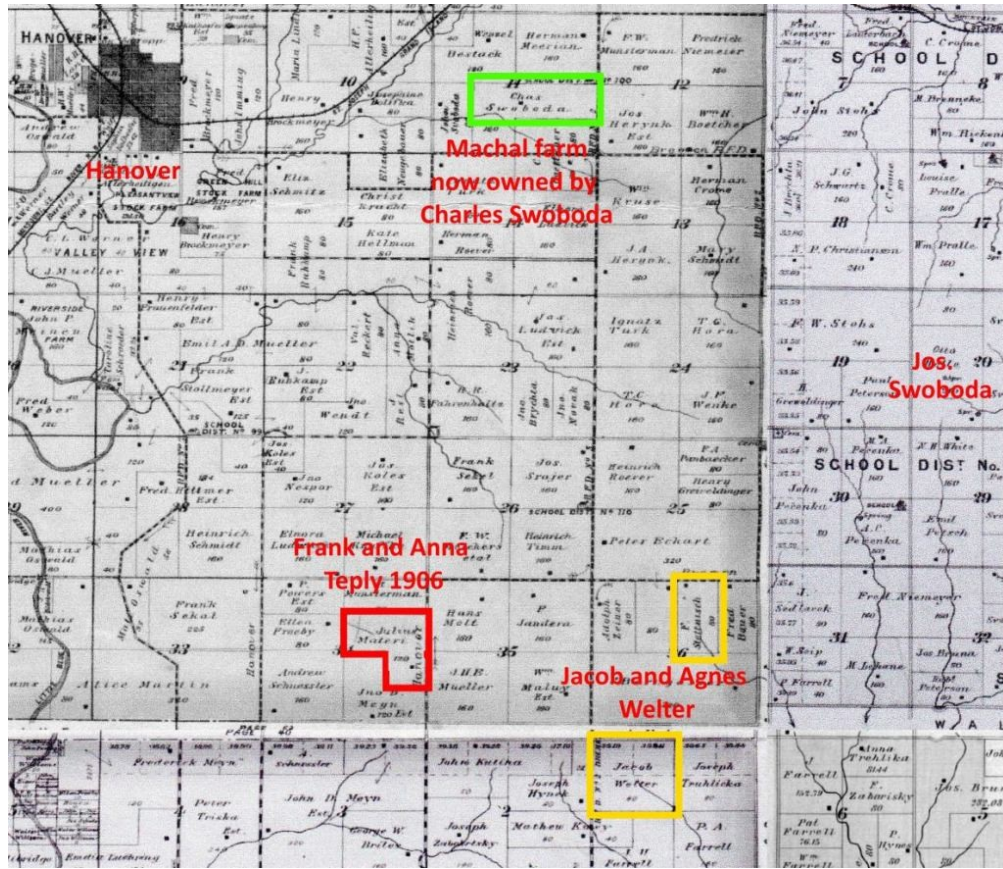
This Indenture, Made this *10th* day of *March* A. D. 190*6*, between  
*Julius Materi and Franziska Materi his wife*  
of *Washington* County, in the State  
of *Kansas* of the first part, and  
*Frank Teply*  
of *Washington* County, in the State of *Kansas* of the second part:

WITNESSETH, That said part *1st* of the first part, in consideration of the sum of  
*Three Thousand* and *00* DOLLARS,  
the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do— by these presents grant, bargain, sell and convey unto said part *2d* of the second part,  
his heirs and assigns, all the following described real estate, situated in the County of Washington and State of Kansas, to wit:

Deed – Materi to Teply – 1906



## Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925

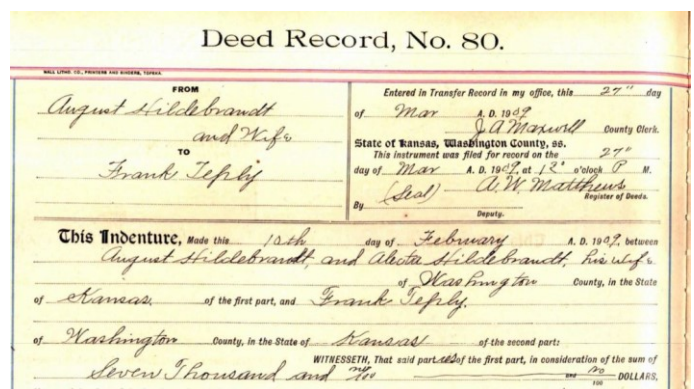
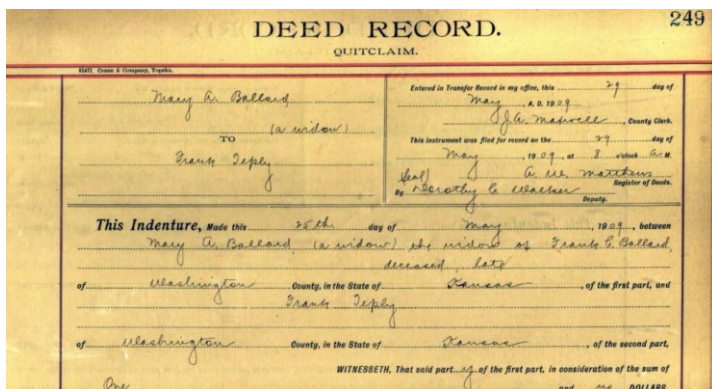


Map – Teply, Welter, Swoboda farms – 1906

## Farm – Little Blue Township – 1909

In 1909, Frank and Anna bought two farms in Little Blue Township and made this their residence.

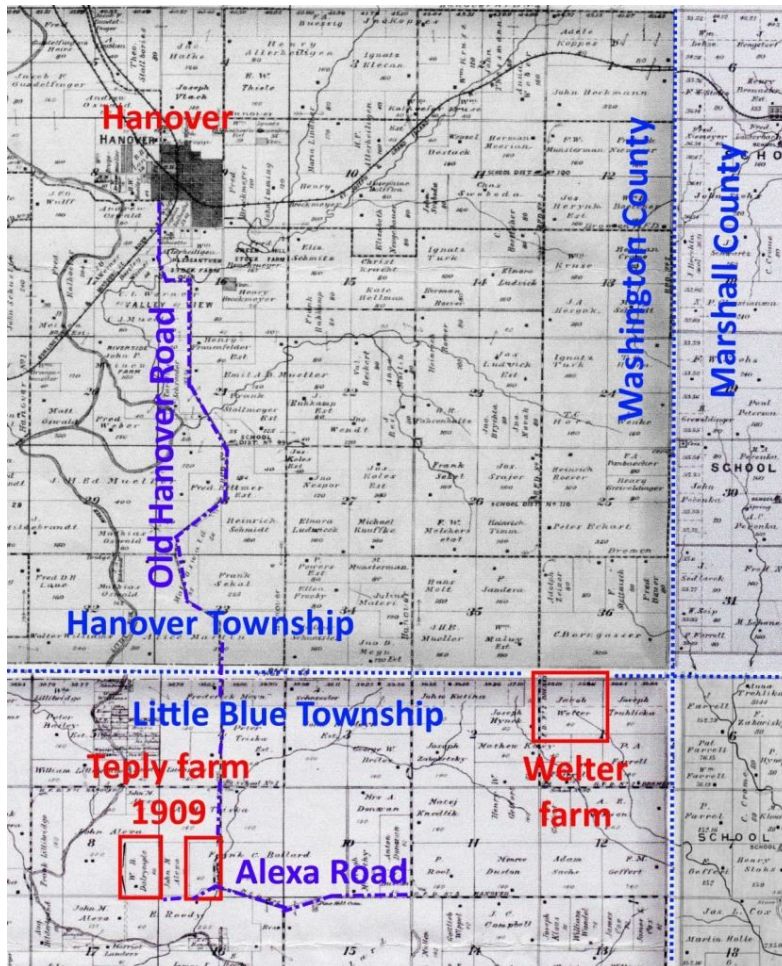
They bought a 61 acre farm from the estate of Frank Ballard for \$3,069, and an 80 acre farm from August and Aleota Hildebrandt for \$7,000.





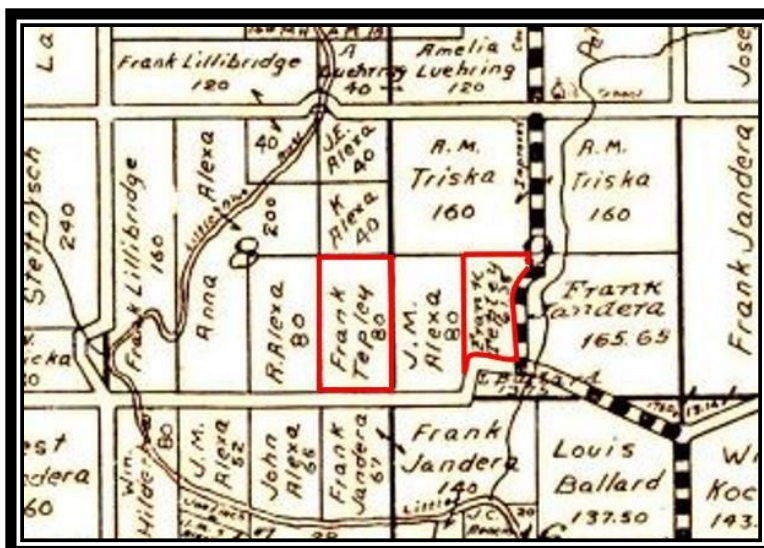
## Family Nibbles

Little Blue is the township south of Hanover Township. The farms were about six miles from Hanover.



Map – Teply farm – 1909

The farms were on the west side of the old Hanover Road and the north side of the Alexa Road. Their neighbors included the Alexa family, who would be involved in their lives for the next twenty years.





Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925



*Looking north along old Hanover Road*



*Right side looks north along old Hanover Road; left side looks west along Alexa Road*



*Looking north from Alexa Road*



*Looking north from Alexa Road – zoomed*

The town basketball team struck a snag last Friday evening. It all happened in this way: The boys journeyed to the village of Cuba, where they took on an aggregation of young Bohemians. These Bohemian boys it appears, threw goals easier



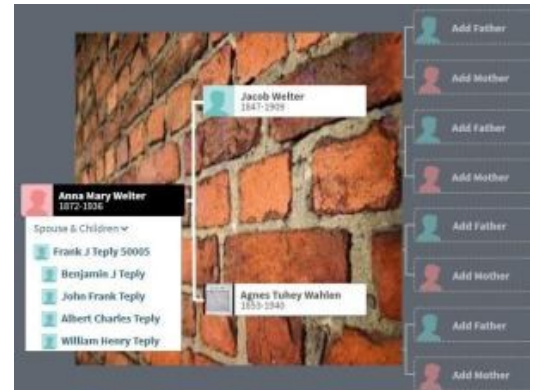


# Jacob Welter and Agnes Tuhey/Wahlen (3G)

We don't know much about these grandparents, especially their family backgrounds.

Sometimes with genealogy, you hit a brick wall. That's the case with Jacob Welter and Agnes Wahlen. I just haven't been able to find them before they came to Kansas.

I'll relate their story from the sources we have.



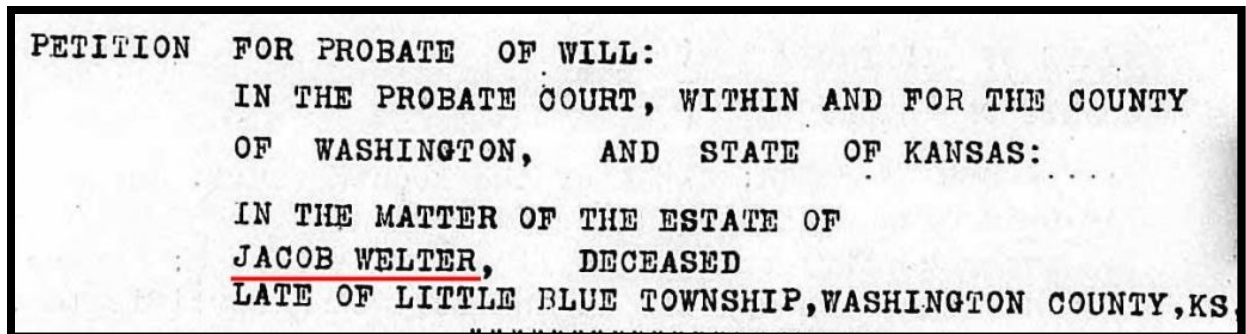
## Jacob Welter

Jacob Welter was born September 24, 1847 in Ogendorf, Germany.

He immigrated to America in 1862, at age 15.

## Name variations

We will use Welter as the official spelling. It's on the headstone, his land deed, his will and probate records.



Other citations use various spellings of Welter, Walter, Walters. And it seems that the name morphed to Walters over the years. Many official citations of his children use the spelling Walters.

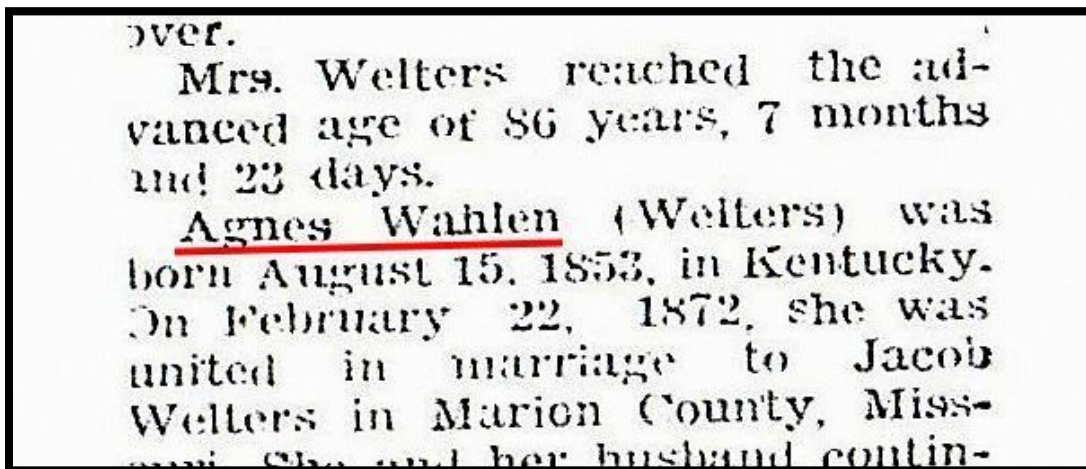
## Agnes Tuhey Wahlen

Agnes was born August 15, 1853 in Kentucky.

### Name variations

It's unclear what Agnes' maiden name was.

- *Wahlen* – her obituary
- *Walling* – Alice Teply Karr's letter (probably a variation of Wahlen)
- *Tuhey* – her brother or half-brother John's name
- *Tuhey* – daughter Katie's marriage license mother's name



It seems likely that Wahlen is correct. I've chosen to use Tuhey Wahlen in the Ancestry tree, as it may help in future searches.

## Marriage

Jacob Welter and Agnes Wahlen married February 22, 1872. Perhaps they married in Marion or Shelby County, Missouri.

## Missouri residence

Jacob and Agnes lived in Missouri. They may have lived in Marion County, as reported in her obituary. Two daughters list their birthplace as Shelby County, next county west of Marion.

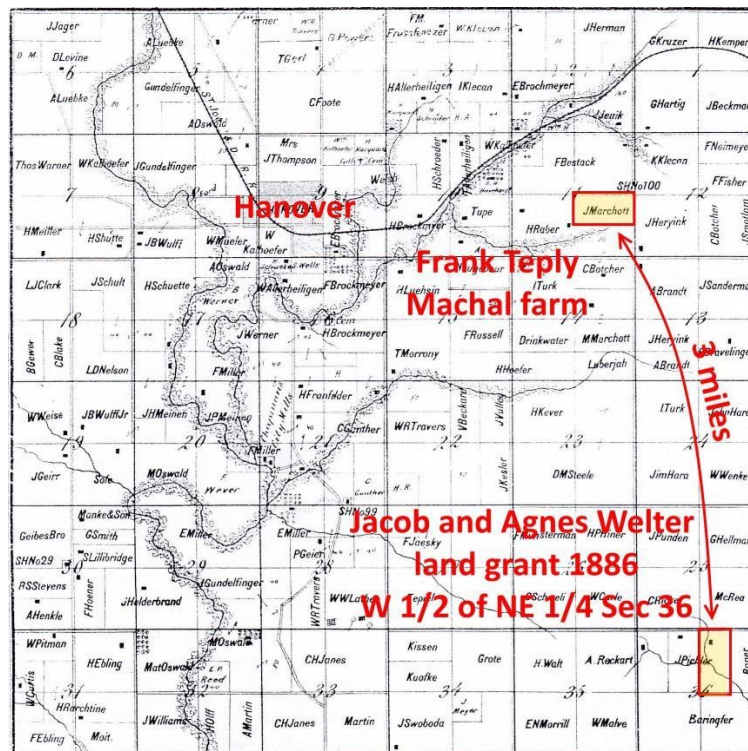
Alice Teply Karr's recalls hearing that the Welters were "burned out" in Missouri.



## Kansas residence

In April 1879, the Welter family left Missouri and arrived in Kansas, settling in Washington County, near Hanover.

The Welters rented a farm in Hanover Township. Based on neighbors in the 1880 US Census, it was likely in the southeast part of the township.



Map – Hanover Township – 1882

In 1886, Jacob and Agnes Welter purchased a land grant from the State of Kansas for \$280.



## Children

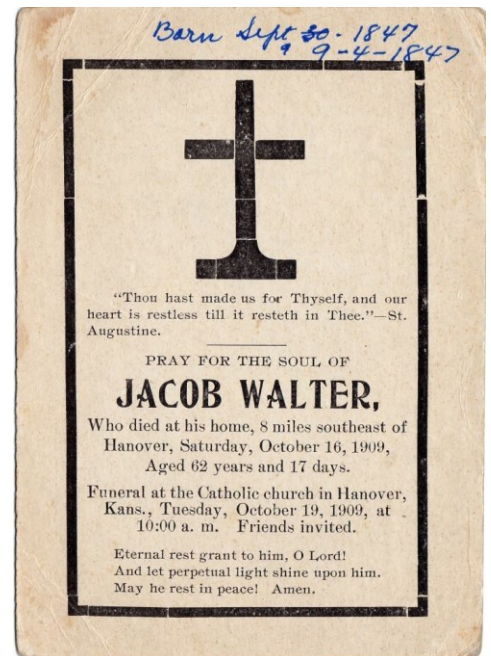
Jacob and Agnes had twelve children:

- Anna Mary – b. 1872 – m. 1892 Frank Teply
- Margaret Maggie – b. 1874 – m. William Wenke
- Katie – b. 1874 – m. John Brychta
- William – b. 1877 – m. Anna Triska
- Julia – b. 1879 – m. Clarence Odgers
- Clara – b. 1881 – m. Frank Donovan
- Jacob – b. 1884 – m. Ida Donovan
- John – b. 1888 – m. Rose Soder
- Benjamin – b. 1890 – m. Bertha Ruhkamp
- Agnes – b. 1893 – m. Fred Evert
- Henry – b. 1897 – d. 1897
- Emma – b. 1898 – m. Charles Hora

## Later Years

Jacob Welter, age 62, died October 16, 1909. He was buried in St. John's Cemetery, Hanover.

Agnes continued to live at the Welter farm. Her son Ben lived there and was the farmer. Sometime around 1935, Agnes moved to Greenleaf and lived with her daughter Emma and her husband Charles Hora.



Agnes Welter, age 87, died April 8, 1940 at Greenleaf. She was buried in St. John's Cemetery, Hanover.



## 1880 US Census

Our first citation of Jacob and Agnes is the 1880 US Census.

Kansas > Washington > Hanover > 319											
Name	Race	Sex	Age	Birth Mon	Relations	Single	Married	Widow/O	Married C	Occupation	Birthplace
Jacob Watter	W	M	36		Head		1			Farmer	Germany
Agnes	W	F	36		Wife		1			Keeping House	Kentucky
Anna	W	F	8		Daughter						Ireland
Maggie	W	F	6		Daughter						Ireland
John	W	M	5		Daughter						Ireland
John	W	M	2		Daughter						Ireland
John	W	M	19		Brother-in-law					Farmer	Iowa

- Last name spelled Walters or Watters, but should be Welter
- Jacob Welter was age 36 (should be 33), born in Germany
  - Both Jacob's parents were born in Germany
- Agnes Welter was age 36 (should be 24), born in Kentucky
  - Both Agnes' parents were born in Ireland
- John Tuey, age 19, Jacob's brother-in-law, was living with them
  - John Tuey was born in Iowa, his parents in Ireland

## 1885 Kansas Census

Page No. 1									
SCHEDULE 1. - Inhabitants in the Township of Hanover, Kansas									
Post Office, Hanover, Kansas									
Assessor.									
DESCRIPTION.									
The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of March, 1885, was in this family.									
Age at last birth-day. If under 1 year, give month, then - 3 M.									
Sex. Male (M), Female (F).									
Color. White (W), Black (B), Indian (I).									
Married (M), Single (S), Widowed (W).									
Profession, occupation or Trade of each Person, Male or Female, 10 years old and over.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	Jacob Welter	36	M	W	M			Farmer
2		Agnes Welter	31	F	W				
3		Anna D.	12	F	"		S		
4		Maggie D.	11	"	"		"		
5		John D.	8	"	"		"		
6		William Welter	7	M	W	M			
7	7	John Tuey	19	M	W	M			Farmer

- Jacob Welter, age 36 (should be 37)
- Agnes Welter, age 31 (should be 28)

## 1895 Kansas Census

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	4	<u>Welter</u>	Henry	6	M	W
			Jacob	47	M	W
			Agnes	41	F	W
			Julia	16	F	W
			Clara	17	F	W
			Jacob	10	M	W
			John	8	M	W
		<u>Welter</u>	Henry	6	M	W
			Agnes	8	F	W
1	1	<u>Teply</u>	Frank	29	M	W
			Roma	25	F	W
			Henry	1	M	W

- Jacob Welter, age 47
- Agnes Welter, age 41 (should be 38)

## 1900 US Census

1900 United States Federal Census for Jacob Welters											
Kansas > Washington > Hanover > District 0137											
Name	Relation to Head	Race	Sex	Birth Month	Birth Year	Age	Marital Status	Years Mar.	Children	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace
" WALTER	Head	W	M	Sept	1847	52	M	34	11	Kansas	Germany
" WELTERS Jacob	Wife	W	F	May	1858	41	M	31	12	Kentucky	Germany
" Agnes	Daughter	W	F	Dec	1872	27	S			Kansas	Germany
" Clara	Son	W	M	Jan	1871	28	S			Kansas	Germany
" Jacob	Son	W	M	Jan	1878	21	S			Kansas	Germany
" Bernard	Son	W	M	Jan	1890	10	S			Kansas	Germany
" Agnes	Daughter	W	F	Dec	1892	6	S			Kansas	Germany
" Anna	Daughter	W	F	March	1898	2	S			Kansas	Germany

## Alice Teply Karr's Letter (Excerpts)

Jacob Walters (really Welters – name was no doubt changed.) He was born 9-4-1847 (from tombstone.). He was born in Ogendorf, Germany. He married Anna Walling. I know they lived in Montrose, MO where our Grandma Teply was born. They migrated to Marshall Co when Grandma was a young girl somewhere around 1880. They came in covered wagons – 3 families: Echerts, Walters and Alexa. Margaret and Grandma (Anna) were 2 children in family then.

I can remember Grandma telling me this. Mother told me they left MO because they were burned out – apparently.

## Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925

*Grandma told me in all they have 11 children. Julia, (Mrs. Clarence Ockgers, Kate Brychle, Clara Donovan, Agnes Everett, Emma Hara, Will, Ben, John, Jake, Tom. Tom died in infancy.*

*Grandma remained on farm with son Ben until he married. Later she lived with Emma and died in 1940 at age 84. She died in Greenleaf and I remember going to her home and saying Rosary.*

*I knew Grandma Walters quite well as I often visited with her. She was a very small short lady and seemed Irish.*

*Anna Teply Karr's letter to Arthur Teply, 2000 – later to Nick Teply, 2003*

**DECEASED.**

AND Your Petitioner futher says that at the time of the



## Obituary – Agnes Welter

Aged Hanover Lady Died  
Monday At Home of Daugh-  
ter In Greenleaf 440

Mrs. Agnes Welters, 86, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Emma Hora, at Greenleaf, Monday, April 8th, at 3:15 P. M. She had been in failing health for the past 18 months, suffering with a heart ailment.

Funeral services were held from the Hora residence in Greenleaf, and at St. John's Catholic Church in Hanover, Wednesday morning, April 10th, at 9:00 A. M. Rev. Father Henry Gesenhues, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church conducted the services. Interment was made in St. John's cemetery, Hanover.

Mrs. Welters reached the advanced age of 86 years, 7 months and 23 days.

Agnes Wahlen (Welters) was born August 15, 1853, in Kentucky. On February 22, 1872, she was united in marriage to Jacob Welters in Marion County, Missouri. She and her husband continued to make their home in Missouri until April, 1879, when they came to Kansas and located in Washington County, near Hanover. She had made her home in this county continuously since that time, a period of 61 years. Mr. Welters preceded her in death in 1909. Since 1932, Mrs. Welters has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Hora.

Mr. and Mrs. Welters were the parents of twelve children, five boys and seven girls. Of these, two sons and two daughters preceded their mother in death. Surviving children are: Mrs. Kate Brycht, Marysville; Mrs. Julia Olgers, Washington; Mrs. Clara Donovan, Beloit; Jake Welters, Washington; John Welters, Washington; Ben Welters, Marysville; Mrs. Agnes Everett, Cleveland, Ohio; and Mrs. Emma Hora, Greenleaf. One half brother, John Tuhey, Hanover; and 42 grandchildren and 27 great grandchildren also survive.

Mrs. Welters had always been a kind and loving mother, and a good neighbor. She will be greatly missed not only by her family but also by her hundreds of friends.

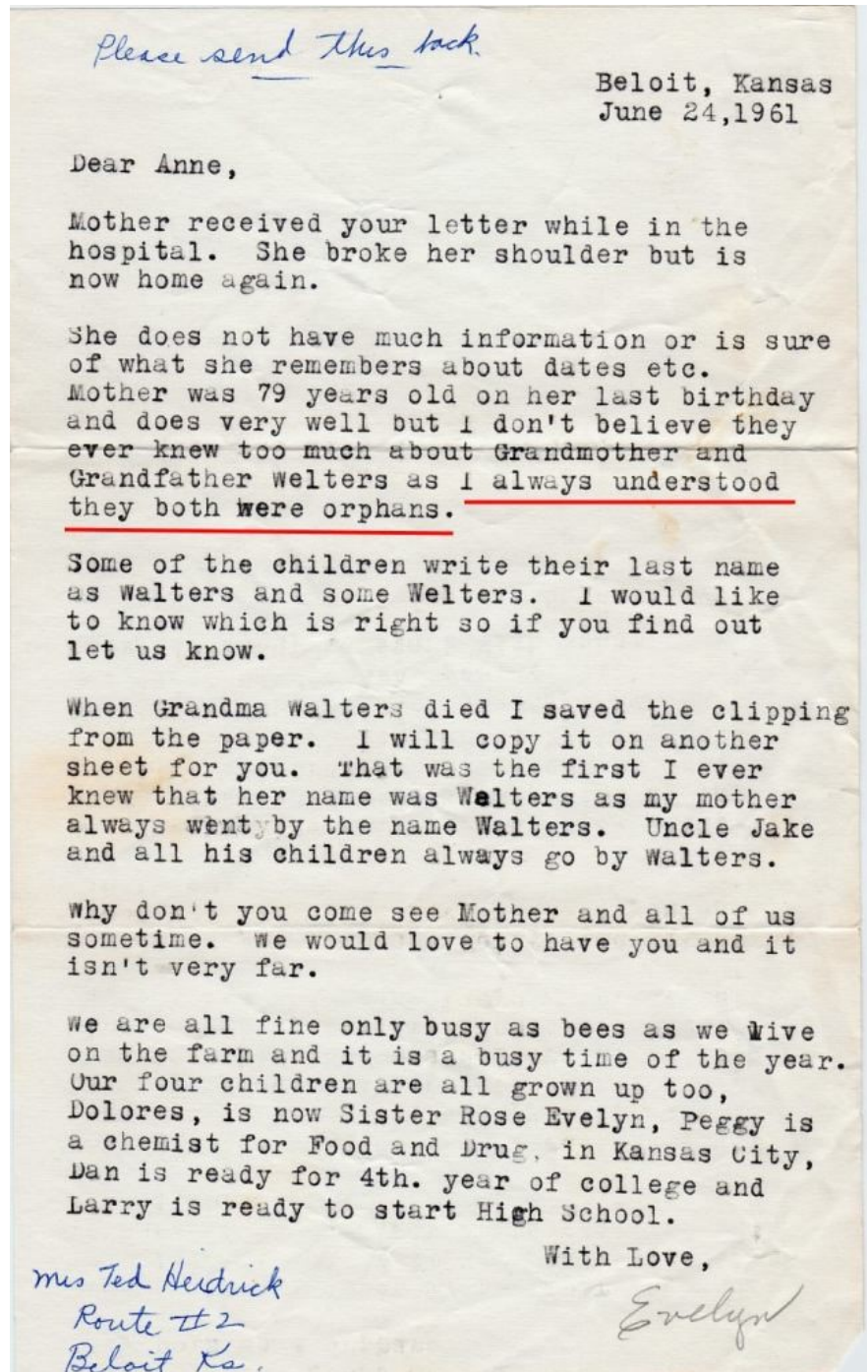
## Nibbles Extra Credit

Here's a tantalizing morsel. A 1961 letter from Evelyn Hedrick to Anne (probably Anna Mengers). It posits that Jacob Welter and Agnes Tuhey/Wahlen were both orphans.

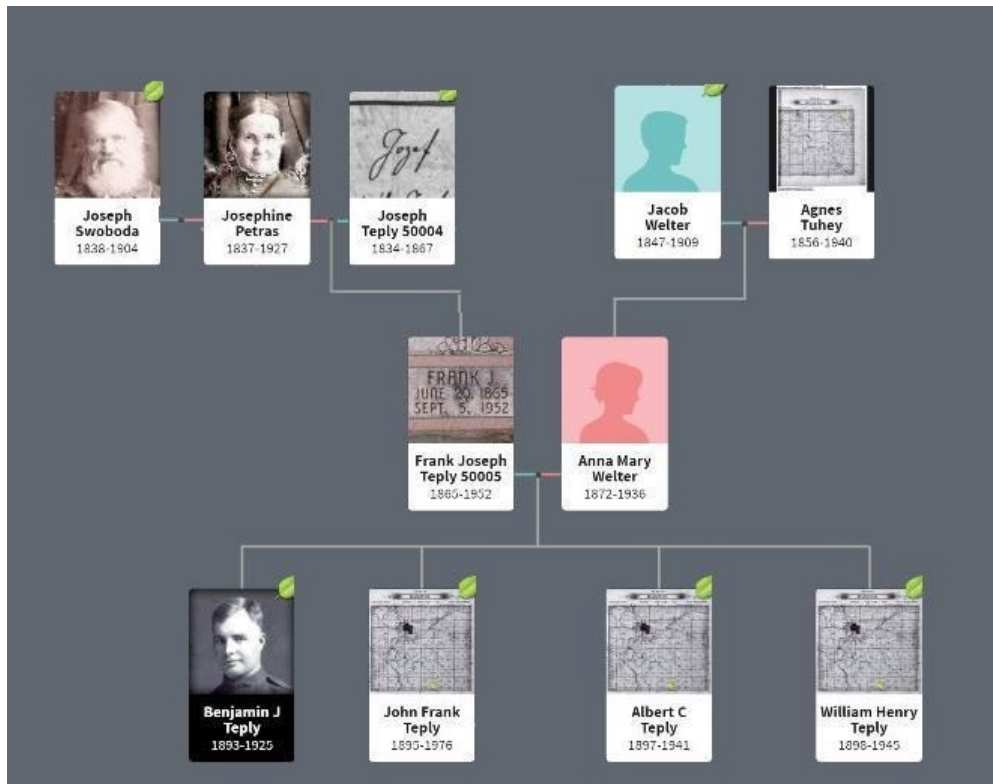
Evelyn is the daughter of Clara Welter Donovan. Clara is a daughter of Jacob and Agnes Welter, younger sibling of Anna Welter Teply.

Even if true, that still doesn't explain why we can't find any records of their marriage or the births of their children in Missouri.

But it's very interesting.



## Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925



### Jacob Welter

**BIRTH** 24 SEP 1847 • Ogendorf, Germany

**DEATH** 16 OCT 1909 • Washington, Kansas, USA

3rd great-grandfather +📍



### Agnes Tuhey Wahlen

**BIRTH** 15 AUG 1853 • Kentucky

**DEATH** 8 APR 1940 • Washington, Kansas, USA

3rd great-grandmother +📍



## Frank and Anna Teply (2G) Raise Four Boys

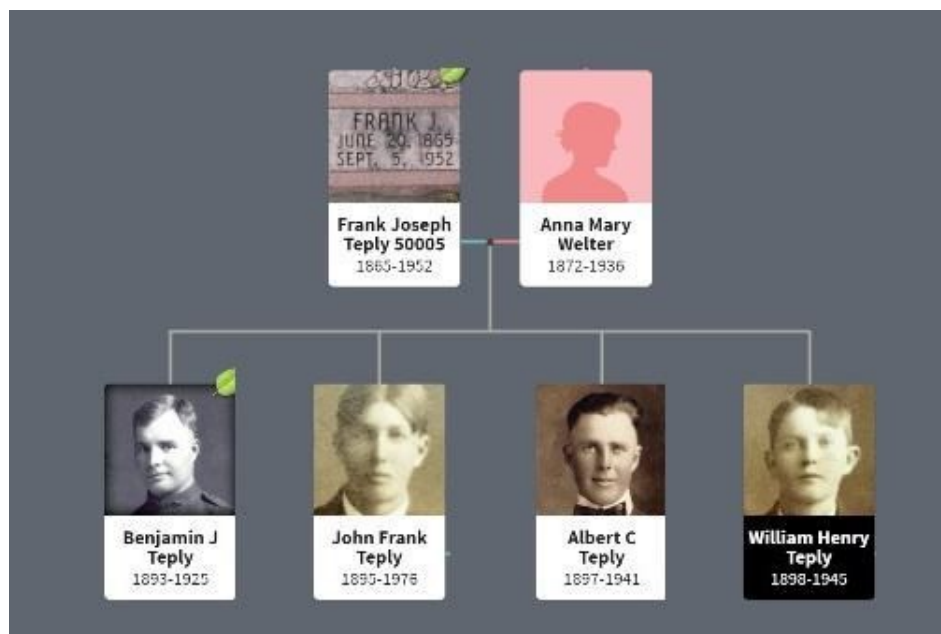
In the last post about Frank and Anna Teply, they had married and bought a farm in Little Blue Township, about seven miles south of Hanover.

During this time, they had four sons:



*Albert, Ben, John, and Bill Teply*

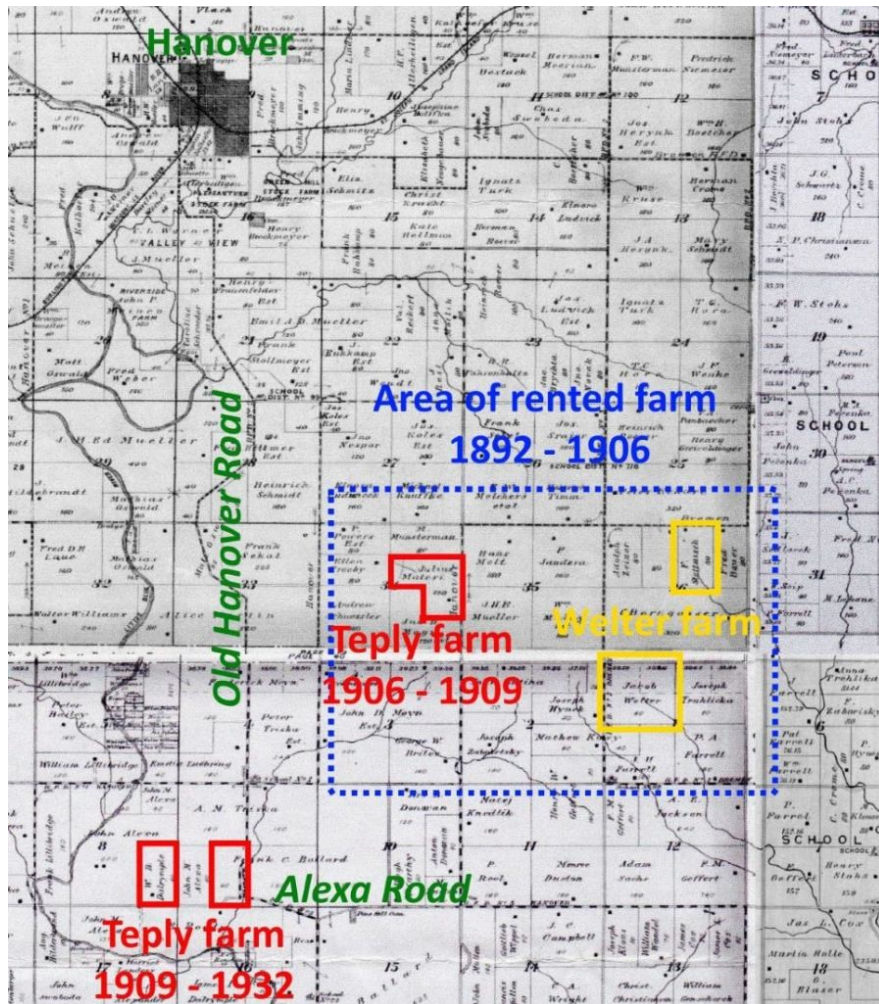
- *Benjamin Joseph (1G) – Sep 10, 1893*
- *John Frank – May 21, 1895*
- *Albert Charles – Mar 20, 1897*
- *William Henry – May 27, 1898*





## Residence

All the Teply boys were born while their parents had a rented farm in southeast Hanover Township. They were neighbors with Anna's parents, Jacob and Agnes Welter.



In 1906 the family moved to a farm in Section 34, directly south of Hanover

In 1909 the family moved to a farm in Little Blue Township. It was located on the north-south Old Hanover Road, and the east-west Alexa Road, about six miles south of Hanover. They were neighbors with the Alexa family.

## Work

The Teply boys worked on their parents' farm.

## Family Nibbles



*Albert, John, and Ben Teply – ca 1916*

## Later Years

Ben Teply's life is about to be affected by World War I. We'll learn more about Ben in upcoming posts.

John Teply married Ella Lippka in Hanover. They moved to Los Angeles in the 1940s and remained there. They had four sons: Robert, Willard, LeRoy, and Arthur. John died in 1976 and was buried in Hanover.



Albert married Elizabeth Sextro. They had three children: Harold, Lorraine, and Carl. They lived in and around Marysville. Albert died in 1941 and was buried in Hanover.

Bill married Barbara Weiler. They lived in Hanover. Bill died in 1945 and was buried in Hanover.



## Nibbles Extra Credit

### Relationship with Grandmother Josephine Swoboda

There has been a lot of discussion about the relationship between Josephine Petras Teply Swoboda and Frank Teply. We don't understand why Josephine sent Frank to live with the Machals.

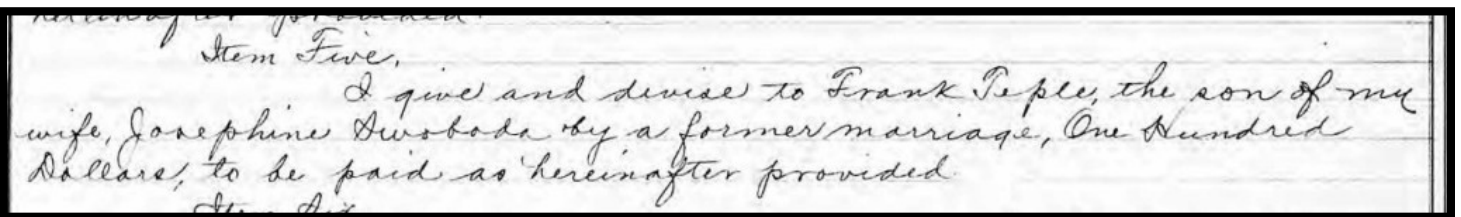
But here are a couple stories of their continued relationship.

Alice Teply Karr remembers stopping to visit Josephine at the Swoboda farm with her dad Ben Teply.

*Before my dad died, I remember coming from Marysville and stopping to see her. To me she seemed quite small and very wrinkled. She never learned to speak English.*

*Alice Teply Karr letter to Arthur Teply 2000, later to Nick Teply 2003*

When Joseph Swoboda died in 1904, he acknowledged Frank Teply in his will and left him a bequest.



*Will of Joseph Swoboda – 1904 – bequest to Frank Teply*



## Family Nibbles

Here's a picture of Josephine Swoboda and her grandchildren – both Teplys and Swobodas.



*Josephine Swoboda with Teply and Swoboda grandchildren*

The Teply boys are in the back row. From left, Albert, Ben, John, and Bill Teply.

Although hard to understand, I think we can conclude that the relationship was not estranged.

## More Nibbles Extra Credit

I think there's a resemblance between John Swoboda and Don Teply.



*John Swoboda (l) and Don Teply (r)*


## Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925



### Frank Joseph Teply 50005

**BIRTH** 25 JUN 1865 • Oldris, East Bohemia, Czech Republic

**DEATH** 5 SEP 1952 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas, USA

2nd great-grandfather  



### Anna Mary Welter

**BIRTH** 22 DEC 1872 • Montrose, Henry, Missouri, USA

**DEATH** 15 OCT 1936 • Washington, Kansas, USA

2nd great-grandmother  



### Benjamin Joseph Teply

**BIRTH** 10 SEP 1893 • Little Blue, Washington, Kansas, USA

**DEATH** 8 OCT 1925 • Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri, USA



great-grandfather  



### John Frank Teply

**BIRTH** 21 MAY 1895 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas

**DEATH** 25 MAR 1976 • Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California



2nd great-uncle  



### Albert Charles Teply

**BIRTH** 20 MAR 1897 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas

**DEATH** 18 JULY 1941 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas



2nd great-uncle  



### William Henry Teply

**BIRTH** 27 MAY 1898 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas

**DEATH** 1945 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas

2nd great-uncle  

# Teply Boys in School

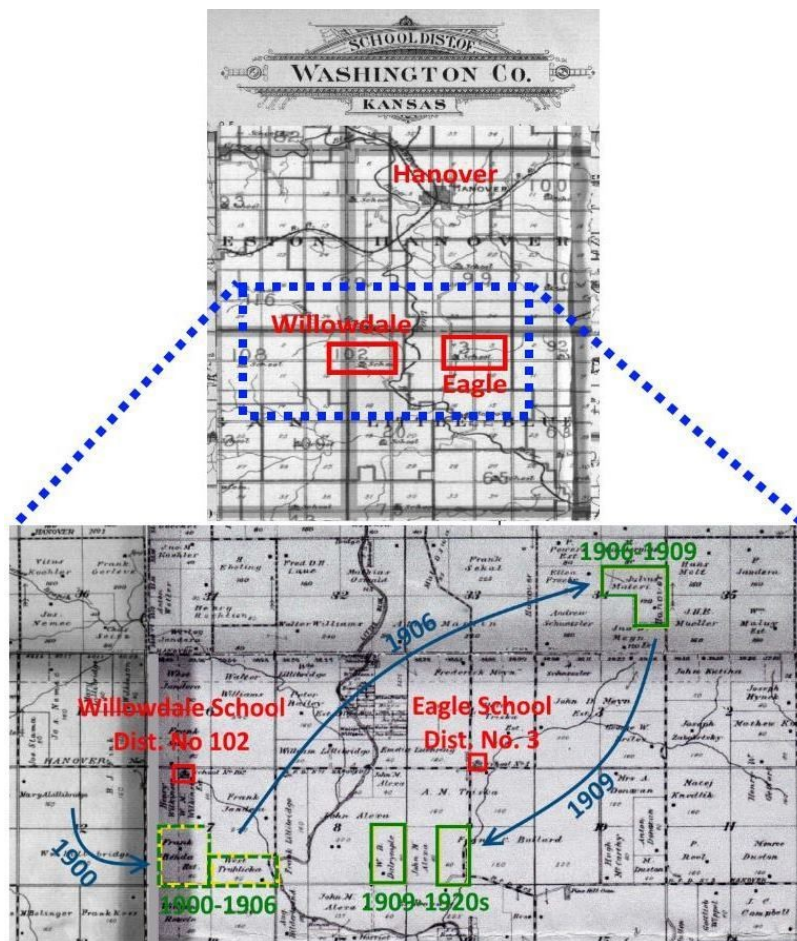
The Teply boys attended Willowdale School, and then Eagle School.

And a gutsy fact about Frank Teply.



## Willowdale School, District No. 102

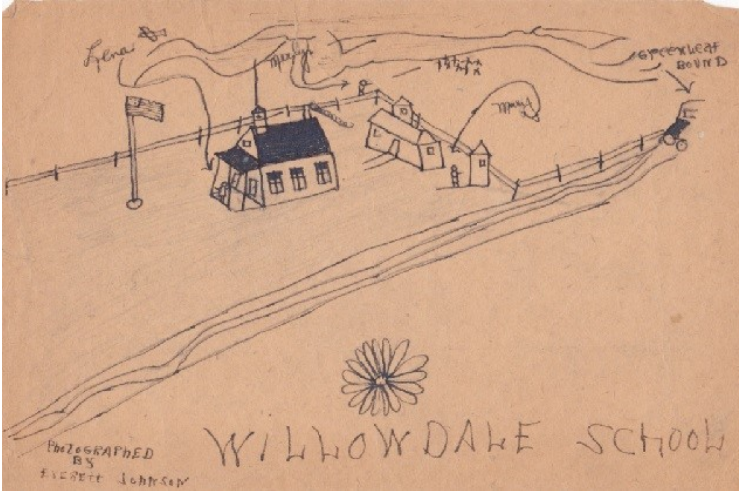
The Teply family moved to the northwest part of Little Blue Township by 1900. They rented a farm in Section 7. It's probably the Truhlicka or Jandera farm.



Their school district was Willowdale School District No. 102.



Willowdale School doesn't exist today, but luckily, we have a student's rendition.



*Willowdale School*

## Teplys in School Report

We first find Benny and Johnny Teply at Willowdale in a newspaper School Report in 1903. Benny would have been age 10, so probably attended in earlier years. Johnny would have been age 8, so maybe attending for the first time. Albert was 6 and Will was 4, so not of school age yet.

### **Southwest Hanover.**

Too late for last week.

Wesley Jandera and wife spent Sunday at Frank Jandera's.

Tepley, Jandera and Swoboda spent Sunday evening at Sedlacek's playing high five.

Clara Walters assisted Anna Jandera cook for threshers Wednesday and Thursday.

Tony, Sell and Lillie Ferguson took in the dance at Campbell last Saturday. They report of having had a splendid good time.

### **School Report.**

Report of Willowdale District No. 102 for the month ending Friday November 6. No. of pupils enrolled, boys 10; girls 5; total 15; average daily attendance 14; cases of tardiness 0. Those not absent during the month were Johny and Benny Teply, Grace and Bryan Svec, Mathias, Lucy and Melvin Lillibridge. Excellent work is being done by all grades and the patrons of the school are invited in to inspect our work at any time.

MARGARET BAKER, Teacher.

*The Hanover Democrat – November 20, 1903*



## School Term

The school year was six months, from early September through the end of March.

Miss Maggie Baker closed a successful six months term of school in Dist. 102, Willowdale, Wednesday. A dinner was served to which teacher, scholars and a number of the patrons partook and enjoyed very much; after dinner the visitors listened to an interesting program by the school. District 102 is to be congratulated, upon being able to secure the services of Miss Baker as teacher.

*The Hanover Democrat – March 11, 1904*

Around 1900, Kansas children between 8 and 14 must attend 12 weeks school per year.

Superintendent H.D. McCarty recommended a law for compulsory education in 1871 and a law was passed in 1874 requiring that every child between the ages of 8 and 14 attend school for a period of at least 12 weeks a year (the law was revised in 1903 to between 8 and 15 years of age or having completed the eighth grade). The compulsory attendance law resulted in continued growth in the

*Historic Public Schools of Kansas – Brenda R. Spencer – 2005*

Today the number of school days is generally 180.

*While state requirements vary on the number of instructional days and hours in the year, the majority of states set the school year at 180 days (30 states). Eleven states set the minimum number of instructional days between 160 and 179 days, and two states set the minimum above 180 days (Kansas and Ohio).*

<https://www.ecs.org/clearinghouse>

## Social Life

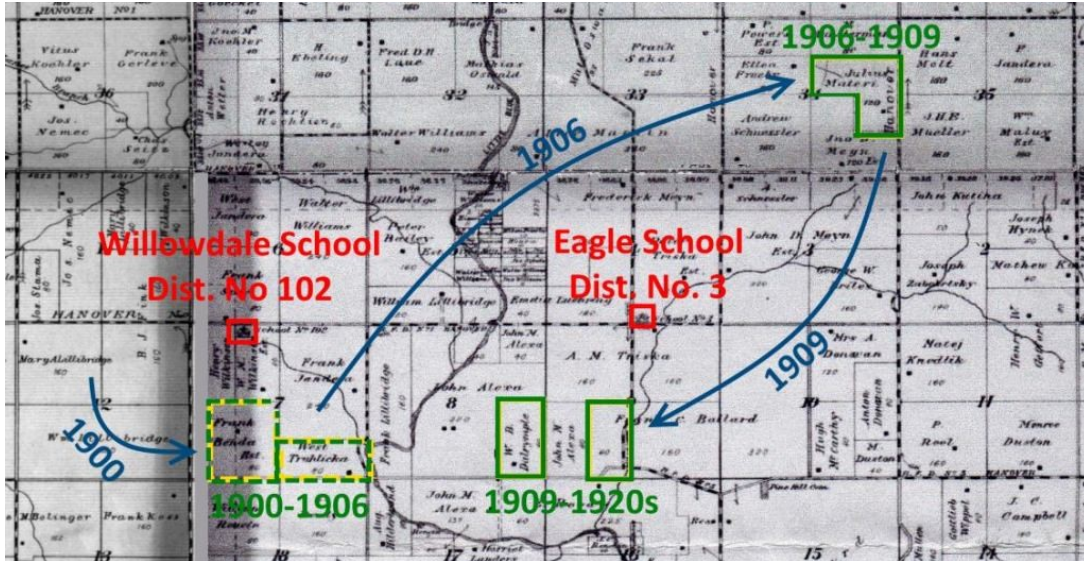
There was a school every two or three miles apart. Each district included 10 to 20 families. The schoolhouses were the center of neighborhood social life. There were often box suppers, dances, revivals, business meetings, etc.

You may as well have a good time while you live for when you die you will be dead a long time, so attend the box supper at the Willowdale school house Tuesday evening, February 14. By order of committee.

*The Washington Register – February 9, 1905*

## Eagle School, District No. 3

The Teply family moved in 1906, and then again in 1909. Both farms were in the Eagle School District No. 3.



Eagle School was built in 1894. Fortunately, it exists today, and is quite impressive.



**A New School House.**

There has been erected in Dist. No. 3, known as "The Eagle," a school house some 28x40 feet with pyramidal roof. The building is constructed of stone, obtained from the farm of Peter Triska, and indeed no better material could be wished for. Mr. J. Wilhite had the contract for the stone work which was constructed and completed in a workman-like manner. Mr. Geo. Jacobs did the carpenter work, which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. The finishing touch was made by H. J. Rump of this city, in the way of a cornice, it is we think, sufficient to say that Mr. Rump's work on this building is both a credit to himself and an ornament to the building. A whole the building is one of elegance and durability, and much is due the school board and patrons of the school for their efforts in procuring good workmen and material and enhancing their district with such a magnificent structure.

*The Hanover Democrat – April 26, 1895*



## Family Nibbles



## Teplys in School Report

The earliest annual school report kept at the courthouse is 1911. Each year thereafter the school district reported a census of eligible students that lived in the district. We can see the Teply boys in the Eagle annual reports from 1911 through 1918.



# Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925

The following report is required under the provisions of the truancy law (section 91, School Laws 1909):

NOTE.—Enroll names in alphabetical order, boys and girls separately.

No.	NAME OF PUPIL	DATE OF BIRTH			AGE	ADDRESS	NAME OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN
		Day	Mo.	Year			
1	Alexa Emerson	11	Oct	1903	7	Hanover	John M. Alexa
2	Brenner Frank	14	Mar	1906	5	"	John Brenner
3	Branchi Oscar	4	Sept	1894	16	"	G. Branchi
4	Bruiles Fred	2	May	1891	20	"	Geo. Wm Bruiles
5	Doebels Peter	35	Feb	1902	9	"	Geo. Doebels
6	Meyn John	11	Dec	1901	10	"	Henry Meyn
7	Willie	24	Apr	1903	8	"	" "
8	Teply Benmie	10	Sept	1893	17	"	Frank Teply
9	Albert	10	Mar	1897	14	"	" "
10	Willie	27	Mar	1898	13	"	" "
11	Triska Tony	27	June	1896	15	"	A. M. Triska
12	Alexa Edna	7	Feb	1903	6	Hanover	J. M. Alexa
13	Brenner Martha	19	Dec	1897	13	"	John Brenner
14	Barbara	17	Aug	1902	8	"	" "
15	Helen	13	July	1904	6	"	" "
16	Branchi Edith	15	Feb	1896	15	"	G. Branchi
17	Meyn Anna	29	Mar	1891	20	"	Mary Meyn
18	Mary	6	Mar	1893	18	"	Mary Meyn
19	Martha	20	Mar	1900	11	"	Henry Meyn
20	Triska Louise	17	Mar	1891	20	"	A. M. Triska
21	Agnes	27	Jan	1894	17	"	" "
22	Elenora	12	Apr	1901	10	"	" "
23	Veronica	22	Jan	1904	7	"	" "

Eagle School District Census — 1911

The census listed all children of eligible age. But not all those children attended school. Albert was 14 and Willie 13 in 1911, so they probably attended.

# Nibbles Extra Credit

The Eagle School District Annual Report for 1911 has some interesting tidbits:

The County Superintendent is instructed NOT TO APPROPRIATE SCHOOL MONEY to districts whose reports have not been made out and transmitted, as required by law.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DISTRICT CLERK OF Eagle School District No. 3,  
County of Washington  
State of Kansas, for the year ending June 30, 1911. Made under official oath, and transmitted to the  
County Superintendent, this 25 day of June, A. D. 1911.

(SIGNED) J. M. Alexa  
Clerk of Eagle District No. 3  
Washington County, Kansas.

\* A graded school, for the purposes of this report, is one employing two or more teachers.  
† If of schools in a joint district, the word "joint" should be written before the word "district."

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1. Number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in district June 30, 191 <u>1</u> , . . . . .	17	12	29
(1) White,			
(2) Colored,			
(3) Totals,			
2. Number of different persons attending school this year (see Teacher's Register), . . . . .	13	7	20
(1) White,			
(2) Colored,			
(3) Totals,			
3. Number of days of school taught during the year (see Teacher's Term Reports), . . . . .			160
4. Total number of days' attendance (see Teacher's Term Reports), . . . . .	1182	809	1991
(1) White,			
(2) Colored,			
(3) Totals,			
5. Average daily attendance for year (total days' attendance divided by total days of school), . . . . .	7.4	5.05	12.45
(1) White,			
(2) Colored,			
(3) Totals,			
6. Number of teachers required, <u>1</u> ; number of different teachers employed, . . . . .			1

NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Grade of Certificate.	Weeks Employed.	Wages per Month.	Graduate of What School?	Not a Graduate; Years' Attendance at—	
					Normal School.	High School or Academy.
<u>Anna Alexa</u>	<u>Prof.</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>\$45</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

Eagle School District Annual Report – 1911

- 12 of 17 boys in the district attended school
- 7 of 12 girls in the district attended school
- John Alexa, the Teply's neighbor, is the school district clerk
- Anna Alexa, John's daughter, is the teacher
- Anna Alexa's monthly salary was \$45

Anna Alexa was the schoolteacher for many years at the three districts that closely surrounded their farm.

Anna Alexa taught at these schools from 1883 to 1915, 32 years.

Alexa, Anna	1883-1884	Eagle	003
Alexa, Anna	1889-1891	Eagle	003
Alexa, Anna	1892	Willowdale	102
Alexa, Anna	1893-1895	Eagle	003
Alexa, Anna	1895-1897	Ballard Falls	022
Alexa, Anna	1898	Eagle	003
Alexa, Anna	1900-1905	Eagle	003
Alexa, Anna	1905-1906	Ballard Falls	022
Alexa, Anna	1907-1911	Eagle	003
Alexa, Anna	1914-1915	Willowdale	102

We'll hear more about the Alexa family in future posts.

## More Nibbles Extra Credit

# Did Frank Teply attend school?

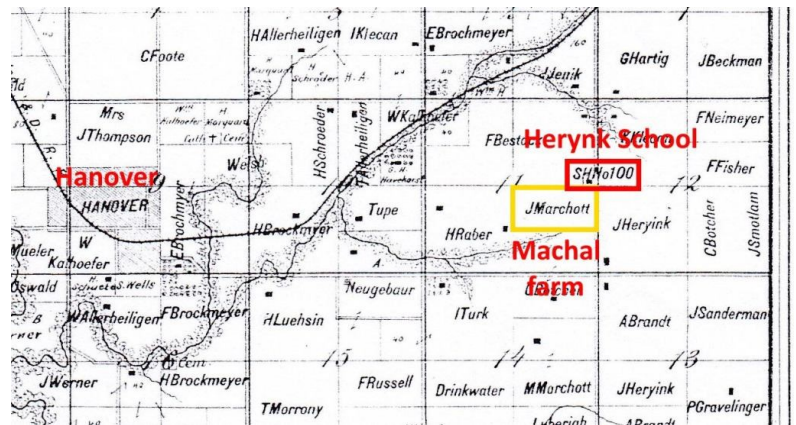
Recall Alice Teply Karr's letter...

*Grandpa was almost grown when he went to school. Mother said he kept good farm records from books he has...*

*Alice Teply Karr letter to Arthur Teply, 2000 – then to Nick Teply, 2003*

Here are two corroborating citations that support Alice's letter.

In 1881, the school report for Herynk School District No. 100 lists Frank Machal as a student. Herynk School was across the road from the Machal farm.





## Family Nibbles

Frank was 16 years old. Note his attendance (and that of many other students). Probably didn't learn as much as he should.

<b>School Report.</b>				
The following is the report for the month ending Dec. 23rd. 1881, of the school taught in District No. 100.				
Name.	Depart- ment.	Attend- ance.	Average.	Tardiness
Willie Allerheiligen.....	80	45	60	
Emma Wollenberg.....	94	100	70	
Fred Boettcher.....	84	60	75	
Mary Bestak.....	90	100	60	
Emma Herynk.....	94	100	70	
Amelia Klecan.....	94	95	65	
Katie Brant.....	92	75	70	2
John Tesman.....	80	40	65	
Mary Tesman.....	80	35	60	
John Herynk.....	96	65	95	
Charley Herynk.....	96	75	90	
Frank Machal.....	94	55	70	
<del>John Boettcher.....</del>	<del>96</del>	<del>40</del>	<del>60</del>	
<b>PRIMARY PUPILS.</b>				
Fred Allerheiligen.....	84	30		
Annie Boettcher.....	90	95		1
Martin Nagle.....	80	70		
Mary Keshpai.....	90	60		
John Wanke.....	80	65		1
Willie Wanke.....	82	60		1
Joseph Turk.....	82	70		1
Ignats Turk.....	82	50		
Laurance Turk.....	96	60		
Visitors during the month were: F. Roebert, Miss Anne Klecan, Miss Sena Herynk, Miss Phny Herynk and Joseph Herynk.				
<b>W. S. MCKELVY. Teacher.</b>				

*The Hanover Democrat – December 20, 1881*

<b>SCHOOL REPORT.</b>
Dist. 100 for term commencing Sept. 29, 1890, and ending Jan. 23, 1891: Total enrollment, 34; average attendance, 17; number of visitors, 7.
Following is the gradation upon which the school will begin the new term:
Fifth grade:—Mary Herynk, Mena Marshat, Mary Ludvichek, Joseph Ludvichek, Joseph Marshat, <u>Frank Teply</u> .
Fourth grade:—Francis Herynk, Clara Herynk, Emma Boettcher, Theodore Krug, Joseph Ruhkamp, Herbert Bubkamp.
Third grade:—Edith Koenig, Annie Ludvichek, Willie Hartig, August Kruse, William Kruse.
Second grade:—Theresa Marshat, Adolph Koenig, Bertha Roever, Willie Roever, Bertha Koenig, Frank Meerian.
First grade:—John Ludvichek, Wensel Ludvichek, Fred Hartig, Herman Kruse, Henry Kruse, Thomas Macal, Mary Klecan, Christina Klecan, Louisa Meerian, Mary Meerian, Dora Kruse.
The second term will begin Monday the 5th.
<b>E. L. FUBEARD, Teacher.</b>

*Washington Republican – January 20, 1891*

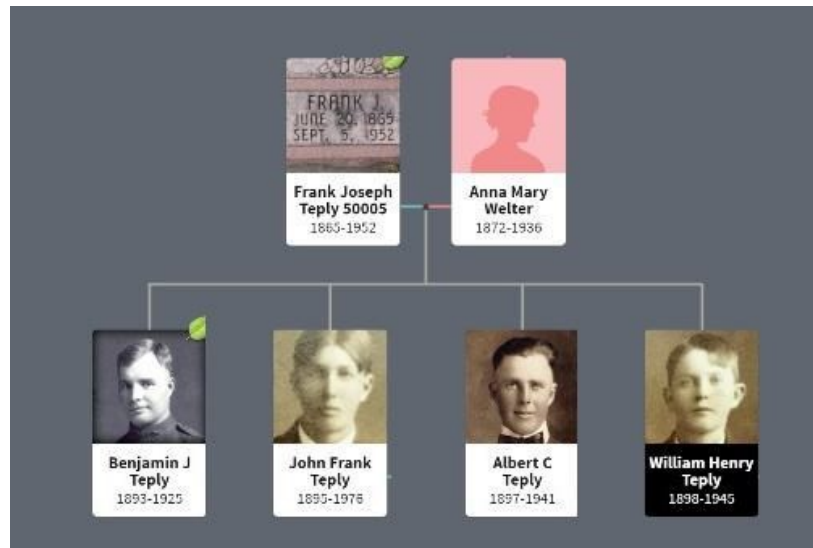
Ten years later, in 1891, the Herynk school report lists Frank Teply as a fifth grade student. Frank was age 26!

Frank must have attended school in his younger years, perhaps without much success. He attended again as an adult. That's grit. He must have been very motivated.

## Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925



*Albert, Ben, John, and Bill Teply*



### Benjamin Joseph Teply

**BIRTH** 10 SEP 1893 • Little Blue, Washington, Kansas, USA  
**DEATH** 8 OCT 1925 • Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri, USA  
great-grandfather +❤



### John Frank Teply

**BIRTH** 21 MAY 1895 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas  
**DEATH** 25 MAR 1976 • Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California  
2nd great-uncle +❤



### Albert Charles Teply

**BIRTH** 20 MAR 1897 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas  
**DEATH** 18 JULY 1941 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas  
2nd great-uncle +❤



### William Henry Teply

**BIRTH** 27 MAY 1898 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas  
**DEATH** 1945 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas  
2nd great-uncle +❤

# Teply Lifestyle – Social Life – 1890-1917

Before Facebook and text messages and TV, people visited each other.

Old newspapers are full of stories of social visits and “Sundaying”.



I’ve been looking through old newspapers looking for facts and figures. Instead I’ve found lots of stories of everyday life. So these next few posts will share some of the lifestyle bits of Frank and Anna Teply’s family.



I’ve chosen the years 1890-1917. During these years, Frank Teply and Anna Welter married, farmed, raised a family, and interacted with their extended families and their community.

These 27 years are their generation. In 1890, Frank is 25 and Anna 18. In 1917, they are 52 and 45.

By 1917 their sons are grown, World War I has begun, and technology has changed the way people have lived for generations.

So read on and enjoy. I’ve also intentionally left in some stories of their neighbors.

*Spoiler alert: The photos are not Teplys. They are scenes of Washington and Marshall Counties during the same time period, from the collection of photographer O.F. Hawkins of Marysville.*

## Lots of visits with Anna’s family

They’re Welter, Welters, Walter, Walters, etc. Her brother was Tuhey. Her sisters married names were Donovan, Everts, and Wenke.





The following spent last Sunday at Frank Teply's: John Lillibridge and wife, Fred Everts and wife, and Mrs. Jake Walters and family.

*The Hanover Democrat – June 22, 1917*

#### Entertained for Him

Mrs. Jacob Walters living near Hanover entertained a number of relatives and friends at a big dinner at her home Sunday in honor of John Common, who had been visiting there a few days, after an absence of fourteen years. Those present were: Wm. Wenke and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Yager and children, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Teply and children, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Donovan and children and John Walters and family.

*The Hanover Democrat – June 18, 1915*

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tepley and Mr. and Mrs. A. Donovan were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jake Walter Sunday.

George L. Briles went to Barnes Friday evening and visited his aunt Mrs. O. Dalrymple until Sunday evening.

*The Hanover Democrat – July 21, 1911*

#### Southwest Hanover.

Walters visited Teplys Sunday.

Bennie Scheetz spent Sunday in Hanover.

Well Ferguson is hauling wheat to mill this week.

Emma Williams was a caller in Hanover Saturday.

Walter Williams is putting up two new wind mills this week.

Joe Jandera killed a crow Sunday morning before Breakfast.

*The Hanover Democrat – April 11, 1902*

Julia Walters was visiting her sister Mrs. Teply a short time ago.

Tena Triska is staying with her sister Mrs. Walter.

Gottlieb Whipple said he wished the bridge was fixed so he could go to see his best girl. Too bad that a broken bridge should keep two lovers apart.

We imagine we hear the bells ringing, There must be a wedding close at hand.

*The Hanover Democrat – October 26, 1900*

## Parties and Holidays

Like today, there were parties for holidays, birthdays, anniversaries. I think we can guess what “Carrie Nation watermelon” is.

Joe Jandera made a special call at Washington Wednesday evening. We all know the rest.

Sunday must of been harvesting day in these parts for most of the farmers were cutting their oats.

Surely it must have rained a great deal last week as the Blue was higher than it has been for the last ten years

Walters', Wenkas' and Brychtas' celebrated the Fourth at Mr. Teply's treating themselves to Carrie Nation watermelon.

*The Hanover Democrat – December 6, 1901*



Numerous fishing parties have tried their luck in the waters of the Blue in this vicinity recently. They report a good time and some fish.

Frank Teply and wife entertained a large number of relatives and friends last Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Minge received the sad news of her father's death in Minnesota last week. She and her husband departed immediately, to be present at the funeral, which occurred last Sunday.

J. M. Alexa and wife drove to Washington last Tuesday where the latter had some dental work done.

*The Hanover Herald – August 8, 1913*

Fred Leuhring lost the tip of his nose in the football game Thursday last.

The Thanksgiving dance at Hanover was well represented from these parts.

Messrs. Teply and Wenka spent Monday evening at Mr. Jandera's playing cards.

Mr. Jandera made a pleasant call at Mike Hlouse's on Walnut Creek Friday of last week.

Frank Tepley attended the party at Jake Welter's last Sunday.

Cedar Creek school will commence Monday, September 23d.

Wm. Munstermann went to see his sweet — last Sunday afternoon.

*The Hanover Herald – September 20, 1901*

Frank Jandera was helping his father put up hay last week.

Joe Tholl and Joe Jandera attended Beaver Creek, Sunday.

Frank Tepley and wife attended the party at Koles' last Sunday.

Frank Hubbard has secured work of Wm. Lillibridge this coming fall.

Albert Triska and his better half attended Beaver Creek, Sunday evening.

*The Hanover Herald - September 6, 1901*

## Birthdays and Anniversaries



### Birthday Celebration.

A number of friends gathered at the Frank Teply home south of town last Sunday afternoon to help Mr. Teply celebrate his birthday. Among those who went out from Hanover we note: Jos. Vlach, Frank Lobberding, George Graham, Henry Greiveldinger and Frank Donovan. Besides the folks from town, many of the neighbors were present also.

### Rain and Hail.

The sultry weather last Sunday morning brought a rain last Sunday afternoon. The amount of rainfall varied greatly in this locality some places getting as much as two inches of rain. Right here in Hanover the fall amounted to .19 of an inch and farther north

*The Hanover Democrat – June 26, 1914*

### A Birthday Dinner.

Mr. Jake Walters out south of town was very pleasantly surprised on Sunday, January 9th, it being his 32d birthday. A number of his relatives and friends gathered at his home taking with them well filled baskets and spent a most pleasant day. A sumptuous dinner was served and the time was spent in social chat. The following were present: A. Donovan and wife, Frank Tepley and wife, H C. Ferguson and wife, Edd Herman and wife, Mell Ferguson and family, Edd Tegethoff and family, Fred Mehrmann and wife, Charley Bolejack and wife, John Lillibridge and wife, Mrs. Christena Dean, Will Mehrman, Glenn Cummins, Mell and Matt Lillibridge.

*The Hanover Democrat – January 21, 1916*

### A Twenty-Fifth Wedding Anniversary

A number of neighbors and friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Tuhey's last Friday evening to surprise them on their twenty-fifth anniversary. Each one bringing a well filled basket of lunch. The evening was spent in playing cards by the older folks, while the young folks played games. At midnight a splendid supper was served and at a late hour all departed for their homes wishing Mr. and Mrs. Tuhey many more years of happy wedded life. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Chris Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Wipple, Mr. and Mrs. Wes Zabokrtsky, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Minge, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Donovan, Mesdames Joe Grimm, Jake Walters, Mary Hynes and Frank Teply and Messers Joe Zabokrtsky, Ben Walters, Wm. Farrell, Fred Everett, Ben and Wm. Teply, Chas. Hora, Pat Clyne, Leo Johnson, Anthony Donovan, John Farrell and Louis Grimm and the Misses Agnes Farrell, Marie Johnson, Ester Moon, Agnes and Emma Walters, Myrtle Wipple, Winnie and Mayme Donovan and Rosie Gingeork.

*The Hanover Democrat – January 12, 1917*



## Out of town visits

in Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Donovan and baby and Mrs. Frank Tepley left Saturday afternoon for a weeks stay with relatives at Grand Island.

Miss Cora Busher returned to her home in Lenordville Monday. She was accompanied as far as Marysville by her cousin Miss Mary Frauenfelder.

*The Hanover Democrat – August 4, 1911*



Mr. J. C. Becker of Logan, Kansas, who owns a fine farm south-east of Hanover, is visiting Frank Tepley and other old acquaintances in that neighborhood.

Ignazt Kloppenberg is doing some carpenter work for Wm. P. Mueller, in the way of porches and otherwise adding to the beauty and convenience of his home.

*The Hanover Democrat – April 8, 1898*

Frank Common returned to his home at Grand Island, Neb., Saturday. He was accompanied by his cousins, Albert and Ben Tepley.

Mike Poell has moved into his new Ford garage, on the southeast corner of the square, and carries all kinds of supplies, besides employing a first-class workman to repair all kinds of cars. See his ad. elsewhere in this issue.

*The Hanover Herald – August 31, 1917*

## School and church functions



We would like to have a few loads of wood and cobs on subscription.

---

There will be a box supper social at the Willow-dale school house Tuesday evening March 28. A prize of \$1.00 will be gived to the lady having the prettiest box.

By Order Of Com.

*The Hanover Herald – March 24, 1905*

## Teply Lifestyle – Farm and Work – 1890-1917

Let's continue our look at the Teply's lifestyle by focusing on their farm and work.



Since this is from the old newspapers, we will find more farming related stories, and not the work of domestic life.



*Spoiler alert: The photos are not Teplys. They are scenes of Washington and Marshall Counties during the same time period, from the collection of photographer O.F. Hawkins of Marysville.*



## Before marriage and farming

The earliest reference to Frank's work is 1891, before he married. He and John Brychta drove cattle by horseback from Hanover to Omaha.



oats and they are springing up rapidly.

Henry Klecan, of Hanover, was visiting his cousins, the Herynk's, a day or two last week.

Jos. Koles attended the county union at Washington, as delegate from Pleasant Ridge alliance.

Frank Tepley has gone to Omaha, Neb., where he expects to stay during the summer.

Fred Boettcher is the champion shot at wild geese, having secured a number of these birds this spring.

Miss Amelia Herynk was visiting at her home in East Hanover, Sunday. Her school in district 102 will close Friday, May 8th.

J. F. Borngasser, president of Pleasant Ridge alliance, drives the best team in East Hanover. His horses are all thoroughbreds.

Wm. Briles, of Little Blue, recently dehorned a lot of cattle for Jos. Koles and John Borngasser. Wm. is an artist in his line.

J. A. Herynk and Francis drove over to

*Washington Republican – April 24, 1891*

### **EAST HANOVER.**

We did not expect to come again so soon but news is pressing.

John Seifert has commenced work for Jos. Herynk, Sr. on the farm.

John Herynk made a trip to Marshall county Saturday to buy fodder.

The literary at Cedar Creek closed last Friday evening. We intended to be there J. T., but we can't swim so far.

Frank Teply and John Brychta drove a lot of cattle to Nebraska recently, for a buyer who had bought them in this vicinity.

Easter dawned windy, gloomy and stormy. The roads were too bad for farmers to venture to town for Easter service, though some went.

Christ Turk has returned from a visit to Denver, Col., where he has a brother and other friends. He thinks Denver is ahead of Hanover.

Why is it, Bro. Amos, that you always hit upon a stormy night for open lodge? Send a petition to Hicks and secure a supply of good weather for next meeting and we will be with you.

W. C. Weaver closes a successful term of

*Washington Republican – April 3, 1891*

## Corn

Frank and Anna raised corn as their main crop. And it seems like they were very good at it.

John Wenke brought a corn stalk 32 inches in length to our office this week in full tassel with one ear on it, which was raised on his brother-in-laws farm, Frank Tepley. This is somewhat of a curiosity at this time of the year in this section of the country.

A party of fisherman consisting of Chas. Weber and son, Jake and Dan Cleavenger, Wm. Wenke, John Siebenhaar and John Sonderman all went to the Mill dam Monday evening and came home with a fine lot of fish, but Lu Hellman and Frank Davis capped the climax they were also down by themselves and returned with some 60 pounds of fish.

*The Hanover Democrat – June 22, 1908*

Frank Tepley was in the city Monday and made this office a friendly call. He says he has as good corn as he ever raised, all eared out and almost in roasting ear. Frank is a worker and always has his crops in as good shape as work will put them. He says the late rains came just in the nick of time.

*The Hanover Democrat – July 16, 1897*

### **Corn All Gathered.**

Among the farmers of this section who are on Easy street for the season may easily be mentioned Frank Tepley who lives about seven miles south of Hanover. He has finished gathering his corn and has about 1,600 bushels as his yield. He also has a carload of hogs into which he will put some of this corn for three or four months and will then probably have a mighty profitable load to ship to the river markets.

*The Hanover Democrat – November 25, 1910*

## **RECORD CORN YIELD**

**FRANK TEPLY RAISED CORN  
MAKING 110 BU. TO ACRE**

**Corn was Listed and on Ground  
Formerly in Alfalfa. Corn is  
White Variety**

A report comes to this office of a record breaking corn yield in a field raised by Frank Teply. Mr. Teply has a seven acre field of corn that is yeilding 110 bushels to the acre. The corn is well matured now and is being husked. The field was formerly in alfalfa and Mr. Teply thought the land needed a change so he plowed it up and planted it to corn this spring. A number of people have told us this seven acre field is the finest one they have ever seen. Corn that will make more than sixty bushels to the acre is good corn and corn that will make nearly double that is some corn and we don't know of any other place except Kansas that such a crop could be raised. Not very many fields hereabouts will make more than one hundred bushels to the acre but many of them will crowd the hundred mark very close.

*The Hanover Democrat – October 8, 1915*

## Wheat, Oats, Alfalfa

Besides corn, they raised wheat, oats and alfalfa.

Frank Teply and Frank Jandera are the first to have their wheat sowed around here.

The ball game between Little Blue and Spring Valley was cancelled Sunday on account of the mud.

Geo. Bettles threshed for Ward Dalrymple, Thursday and Friday. His wheat making around 25 bushels.

*The Hanover Democrat – October 1, 1915*



Frank Tepley, of Little Blue, brought a sample of Russian oats, and left at this office. Mr. Tepley says he raised  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bu. last year from 8 pounds. This year he will have more than an acre, that will yield 50 bu. or more per acre.

Mrs. Herman Molt, of near Emmons, died suddenly of paralysis last Friday. The husband left her in her usual health, when he went to work in the field, and upon returning for supper found her dead on the floor. She was buried in the Hanover cemetery, Sunday. They formerly lived in Hanover, moving away from this place to Emmons, about a year ago.

*The Hanover Democrat – June 30, 1905*

Frank Thompson, Frank Tepley, Fred Geffert and Joseph Baker are all putting up hay this week.

Mlish and M. Kenedelick, Wm. Piffer and Earnest Ballard are helping Joe Kenedelick fill his silo this week.

Grover Hearn is threshing this side of the Blue, west of Shroyer.

Joe Rencin threshed last Friday.

*The Hanover Herald – September 13, 1912*

Frank Tepley has his second cutting of alfalfa in the stack, and Earnest Ballard is putting his up. Walter Williams has been cutting and stacking his the past week.

Walter Williams made a trip to Downs and return last week. He says that wheat will average forty bushels in both the republican and Soloman valleys and about twelve bushels on the upland out west.

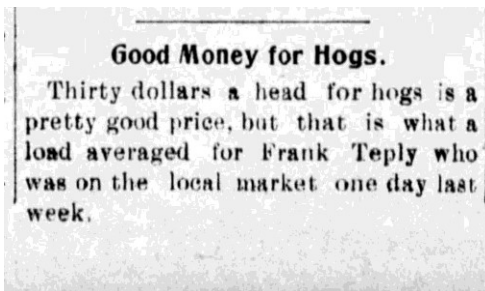
*The Hanover Herald – July 5, 1912*



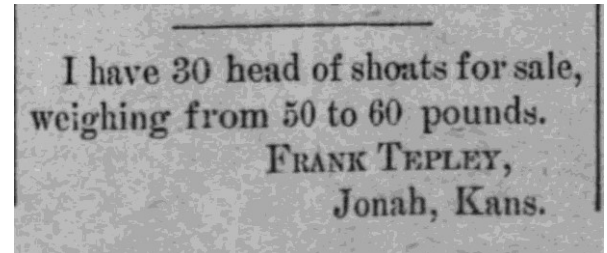
## Livestock

Frank and Anna also raised and marketed hogs. Not just a few, but enough that there are several instances where they shipped a rail car of hogs to St. Joseph market. They also raised cattle, turkeys and chickens.

And they kept horses for work and transportation.



*The Hanover Democrat – January 28, 1910*



*The Hanover Herald – August 16, 1901*



Miss Kate Oswald was at Marysville visiting last week.

Frank Teply and Frank Koss took a hunt last Sunday.

The best Thanksgiving bird is a ten pound hen turkey.

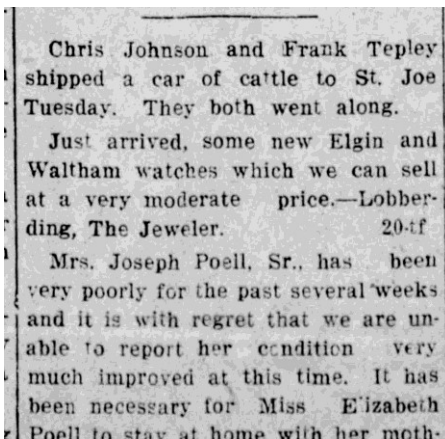
Frank Teply delivered a load of turkeys to Hanover Monday.

The Molt girls were visiting their sister, Mrs. H. Ebeling Sunday.

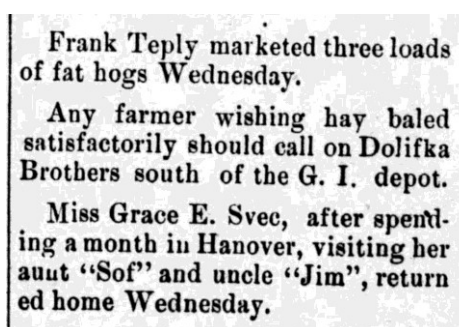
Wm Snyder was the man on the high box last Sunday, winning five turkeys.

John Alexa is shredding fodder this week, Baker and Blazies are doing the work.

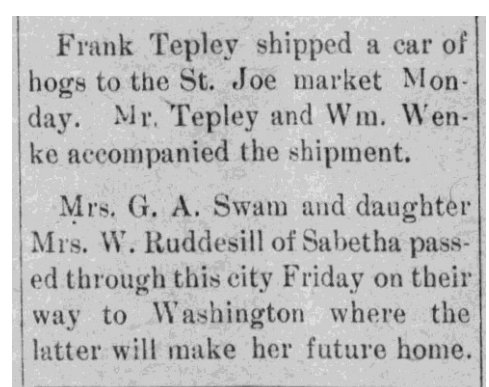
*The Hanover Democrat – November 29, 1901*



*The Hanover Democrat – May 6 – 1921*



*The Hanover Democrat – August 21, 1903*



*The Hanover Herald – February 6, 1914*

## Apples

Apples? Yes, apples. Apparently, there was an orchard on the farm the Teplys bought in 1909.



### **Big Red Apples**

Kansas is the home of the big red apple this year as well as the home of record breaking corn crops. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Teply presented the editor with a fine basket of big red apples last week the same being grown on ground adjacent to that 110 bushel corn. The apples are of several different varieties and are matured perfectly. We are informed that Mr. Teply has a limited supply for sale and will take orders for them as long as they last.

*The Hanover Democrat – October 15, 1915*

Frank Tepley knows that the writer is a good eater, because he has seen him demonstrate. That was the reason he brought in a basket of mighty fine apples last Saturday. The apples were mighty fine eaters and were large and sound. Tepley says he will have quite a few of them this fall. He does not know the variety, as they were on the place when he bought it and are not like any apples he has ever seen before.

*The Hanover Democrat – October 20, 1911*

## Lots of other work

If all that wasn't enough, there was still plenty of other work to do. Neighbors helped each other with projects and farm work. And Frank was the road overseer for Little Blue Township.

Quite a few of the farmers attended Manch's sale last Monday.

Mat Oswald went to Odell last Saturday.

Lizzie Weisie was in our vicinity last week collecting for the Fair in Hanover.

Frank Teply was hauling lumber last Wednesday to store away his big corn crop this year.

*The Hanover Democrat – November 30, 1900*



Frank Jandera is putting up a new wind mill this week.

Don Snider and wife visited Frank Jandera last Tuesday.

Frank Tepley is helping Joe Jandera stack his wheat this week.

Frank Tepley and Henry Wikerson made a business trip to Concordia.

August Hildabrandt, wife and daughter left Thursday for Alamosa Colo.

*The Hanover Democrat – July 3, 1908*

Mr. Tepley and Walter and Georgie Briles are grading some of the roads this week, and are using the engine to grade with.

The farmers and the women folks are having a hard time trying to keep ahead of the weeds which are growing fast nowadays, and harvest time will soon be here.

*The Hanover Democrat – July 1, 1910*

### Ballard's Falls.

John and Tillie Mullen attended church at Hanover Sunday morning.

Frank Teply and son's have been helping Loren Bartley stack wheat the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ballard visited at Earl Ballard last Sunday, and attended the S. S. Convention.

A good soaker is much needed at this writing (July 20th) the chance for a good rain looks promising this evening.

*The Hanover Democrat – July 24, 1914*

### LITTLE BLUE.

Rain is plentiful

F. Teply assisted his father-in-law build his new barn.

Clara Waters is visiting her sister, Mrs. Teply at present.

Mr. Jandera marketed several loads of fat hogs this week.

Gustie Mesnen Sundayed with her aunt, Mrs. C. Williams.

Walter Bowers made his weekly visit on the Blue Sunday.

Joe Jandera went to Greenleaf Sunday to see his best quarters.

Geo. Lillibridge attended revival services at Beaver Creek Sunday.

Quite a number attended the reunion at Washington from this vicinity.

W. Williams and wife and Gracie took supper with Mr. Svec and family Sunday.

The sale at L. Waterman's was largely attended and things sold well. Mr. Waterman will now move his family to Hanover to make their future home.

*Washington Register – August 28, 1902*



## And the boys worked too

The Teply boys helped Frank at the farm. As they got older, they got their own jobs.

Ben went to South Dakota to help on harvest. John began working for the railroad.

Albert had various jobs in Hanover and Marysville.

Will worked for farmers and began trucking.



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*The Hanover Democrat – July 24, 1914*

Some of the Hanover sports motored up to Odell, Thursday afternoon of last week and took in the dog races. The boys report the races very good.

Ben Teply, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Teply south of town, returned Wednesday from South Dakota where he had been working during the harvest season.

*The Hanover Democrat – December 4, 1914*

John Teply formerly of near Hanover but now working in Grand Island has ordered the Democrat-Enterprise sent to his address that he may keep posted on the affairs back at the old home town.

*The Hanover Democrat – December 4, 1914*

### **For Sale.**

Four good houses and two vacant lots. Enquire of Ignatz Kloppenberg. Adv

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Beckman, of Louisberg, Kans., returned to their home Wednesday, after visiting the Wm. Johannes family, north of town.

On account of having been appointed rural route carrier, Frank Mengers resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Union cream station, and Wm. Tepley has been employed to take his place, entering upon his duties last Thursday.

*The Hanover Herald – February 6, 1920*

## Teply Lifestyle – Recreation – 1890-1917

Teply lifestyle wouldn't be complete without looking at some recreation.

Fishing, hunting, ice skating, etc.

There are lots of fun stories of down-time activities. Read on.



*Spoiler alert: The photos are not Teplys. They are scenes of Washington and Marshall Counties during the same time period, from the collection of photographer O.F. Hawkins of Marysville.*

## Fishing

Fishing seems like Frank's passion. There are lots of fish stories. It was probably fun, and also put food on the table.



Mr. Tepley presented himself with a new fish wagon Saturday. It looks as though Frank must intend to do some fishing this fall.

*The Hanover Democrat – October 3, 1903*

Will Jones, Henry Marquard and M. C. Peters went out to the rural home of Frank Tepley last Saturday night and put in the whole night fishing. Friend Tepley had made all arrangements for entertaining his guests and Mrs. Tepley assisted by furnishing the fishermen something to eat. It was a mighty fine time those three fellows had and each one voted the Tepleys royal en-

*The Hanover Democrat – June 16, 1911*

Most of the farmers are through planting corn in this vicinity.

The Wedding Bells were ringing on that Lovely Tuesday night.

Chas. Knufkee is numbered with the bachelors this week.

□ Emma Williams spent Monday and Tuesday with her chum.

Albert Triska and sweetheart were out riding Sunday evening.

Frank Teply went fishing Thursday and caught ten lbs. of fish.

Julia Welters is staying with her sister, Mrs. Teply this week.

Joe Nemec was seen driving south Sunday. Wonder where to?

Mrs. Greigeldinger is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexa.

Chas. and Johnie Waterman drove to Hanover Sunday. You know why.

Mrs. Walter Williams, little Ludy and Gracie were visiting Mrs. Svec Monday.

*Washington Register – May 29, 1902*

### LITTLE BLUE.

The wedding bells will soon be ringing

Geo. Rand has employed work of Mr. Lillibridge.

Mrs. Svec called on Mrs. Williams the latter part of last week.

Mr. Teply caught thirty pounds of fish in the Little Blue Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Williams drove to Washington Thursday.

Pete, Joe and John Tholl are at present working for W. Williams.

Henry and Malt Ferguson were in Washington Thursday of last week.

The new song books for the C. E. have arrived and are liked real well.

Clara Walters, of Bremen, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Teply this week.

Mr. Turk went to Hanover Thursday to unite business with pleasure.

Mrs. F. S. Johnson and Mrs. Hubbard attended lodge at Barnes Friday

George Reedy's dance was a failure Saturday evening on account of the rain.

Mrs. George Reedy and Florence Hubbard were shopping in Barnes Thursday.

*Washington Register - July 3, 1902*

### Caught a 50-Pounder.

Last Friday afternoon Frank Tepley caught a monster yellow catfish in the Blue river. After it had been dressed the fish weighed thirty-two pounds. The head weighed nine pounds so it is estimated that the liveweight of the fish must have been at least fifty pounds.

*The Hanover Democrat – Jul 14, 1911*



## Hunting

Not as many stories. But it must have also been a practical way to supplement the dinner table.



Wm. Wenke went down south some nine miles last Saturday to Frank Teply's, and both went out on a few hours rabbit hunt and killed 17 jacks and six cotton tails. Billy felt so good over the result that he did not sleep for a week. What effect it had on Teply we failed to learn.

*The Hanover Democrat – December 26, 1902*

A goodly number in this vicinity plantend potatoes this week.

Frank Teply killed 7 wild ducks on two shots. They were the big Mallards.

Wheat looks fine in this neighborhood, but needs a little more moisture.

Miss Anna Jandera was visiting her Chum Miss Marie Hlous of Afton Sunday.

Quiet a few in this locality took in the St. Patrick's Ball in Hanover Monday.

*The Hanover Democrat – March 1, 1902*

## And just for fun...

Goat riding? Sack Race?

### South Hanover.

Wm. Hildebrandt says he tops the scales at 300.

Frank Jandera and wife were visiting his folks last Sunday.

Belle Fulton is visiting her uncle, Brice Dalrymple this week.

Most of the farmers in this neighborhood have begun planting corn.

Frank Teply went goat riding last Thursday. He says he doesn't want another ride very soon.

Remember the future, remember the past, remember there is a dance at Afton, Saturday, May 4th.

Jim Lillibridge and wife, who got hurt a short time ago, caused by a runaway is fast improving.

John Alexa shipped a fine bunch of black cattle to Kansas City last Monday. Another notch for the black.

*The Hanover Democrat - March 3, 1901*



The singing school which was organized at the Sunny Hill school house was a failure and will meet no more.

Geo. Bettels and Ina Bartley were united in marriage last Tuesday. The boys went to give him a round up, but failed to find him at home.

Joe Jandera and Frank Teply will run a 40-rod sack race next Sunday. The winner will get a jug of ten year-old rye, made in in Kentucky.

*The Hanover Herald - November 8, 1901*

While returning home from church at Barnes last Sunday evening Gottlieb Wipple's team became frightened and ran away though no serious damage was done.

While skating on the Little Blue river last Sunday Wm. Teply fell in such a manner as to break his right leg in two places. Will seems to be getting along nicely but will be laid up for some time.

*The Hanover Democrat - January 19, 1917*



## Teply Lifestyle – Health – 1890-1917

Newspaper stories also reported on the health, sickness and accidents in the community.

Frank and Anna and their sons had a few noteworthy health scares.

But considering the times, they were all lucky to come through this time period as an unscathed family.

That was about to change in the next few years.



*Spoiler alert: The photos are not Teplys. They are scenes of Washington and Marshall Counties during the same time period, some from Wikipedia and some from the collection of photographer O.F. Hawkins of Marysville.*



## Frank had Cholera Morbus

Frank suffered an episode of cholera morbus in 1896. Fortunately, he recovered.

The watermelon crop promises to be quite heavy this year around Hanover, melons home grown, are on the market at very reasonable figures.

Mr. D. B. Dyer, representing the Topeka Capital, left his autograph on our desk Saturday while we were out. Call again Mr. Dyer when we are in.

John Sonderman says he cannot keep house right without the DEMOCRAT, and handed us the necessary amount to insure its coming regularly to his fireside for the next year.

Frank Teply was in town Friday after a severe tussel with cholera morbus in which he came near going over the road but we are glad to announce that he is fast gaining his former strength.

John Dingman and L. D. Spence have rented the Reckert store room and will open a Drug Store therein about the first of September. The carpenters are now putting in shelving, counters and cases for them.

*The Hanover Democrat – August 21, 1896*

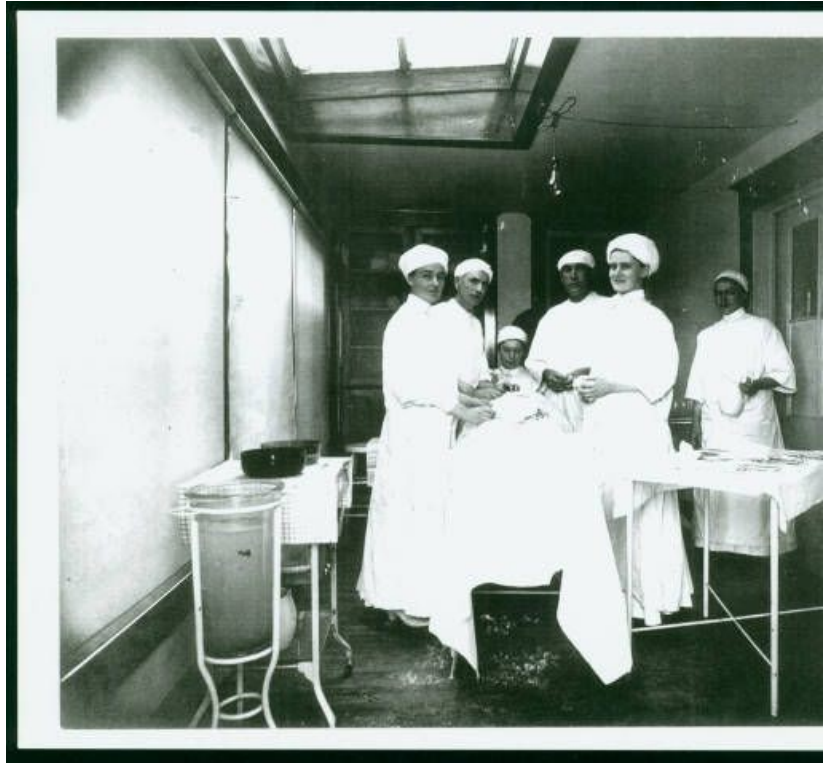
## Anna had long bouts in the hospital

In 1913, and again in 1914, Anna had serious ailments that resulted in long hospital stays. As we will see later, these continued into the 1920s.

### Mrs. Teply Very Ill

The Democrat-Enterprise regrets to report that Mrs. Frank Teply is very ill. Some days ago she was taken to Concordia in the hopes that an operation might correct an ailment that had refused to yield to any other kind of treatment. The operation was performed and Mrs. Teply withstood the operation well though reports from Concordia indicate that her condition is still very serious and fears are entertained for her recovery. Her friends here are anxiously waiting for some news of her improvement.

*The Hanover Democrat – February 6, 1914*



### Mrs. Teply Home.

The many friends of Mrs. Frank Teply will be pleased to learn that she was able to leave the hospital at Concordia last Tuesday and come to Hanover. She was taken to the Frank Donovan home where she will remain for a few days and a little later will be taken to her home south of town. Mrs. Teply has been a very sick woman for many weeks and for a time it was feared that her physical ailments would not yield to medical treatment.

*The Hanover Democrat – March 13, 1914*

Frank Teply returned Wednesday from Concordia, where he was visiting his wife, who recently underwent a serious surgical operation at St. Joseph's hospital. He reports his wife getting along nicely.

Mrs. Tony Koss entertained a number of friends Monday evening in honor of her nieces, Misses Mary and Rosie Koss, of Washington. The evening was spent in playing cards and dainty refreshments were served.

*The Hanover Herald – March 6, 1914*

John, Willie and Albert Teply, and Mrs. Frank Donovan went to Concordia Sunday to visit Mrs. Frank Teply.

Mrs. Frank Teply, who was operated on at St. Joseph's hospital, Concordia, a couple of weeks ago, is reported as getting along nicely. She was in a very critical condition, and her case considered very doubtful.

Dr. Murdock, of Sabetha, was called Wednesday to assist in a dressing Mr. Peters' arm, and received the message twenty minutes after No. 3 had pulled out, so he came up in his automobile, and arrived in Hanover 10 minutes ahead of the train. That's going some.

*The Hanover Herald – February 6, 1914*

Concordia was the nearest hospital, about 60 miles west.

The hospital was owned and operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph and was established in 1903.



The original hospital was in the three-story brick building on East Fifth Street, now the Manna House of Prayer. The hospital stayed there for nearly forty five years. A new hospital was built in 1951.

## The Teply boys had a few scares

And the Teply boys had their share of medical issues. But all were lucky... for now.

### John Teply Will Not Lose His Foot.

Frank Tepley returned Wednesday afternoon from St. Joseph, where he had been with his son John, who was taken to the hospital from Marysville last week, when he had a narrow escape from death by falling under a moving train. Mr. Tepley informs us that his son is getting along nicely, but may possibly lose one little toe. Although the foot was badly injured, it is not thought any bones were mashed, and he will not be left a cripple. He is getting along nicely, and will be out of the

*The Hanover Herald – February 21, 1919*

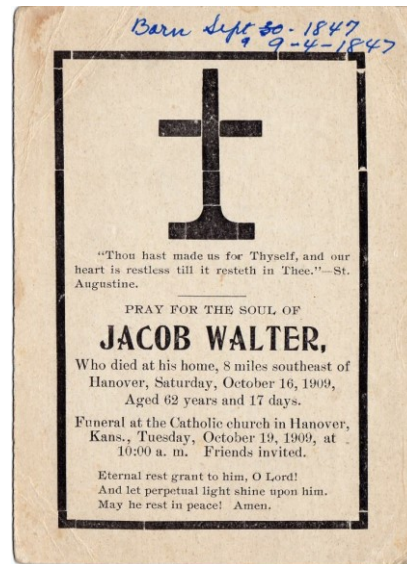


## Nibbles Extra Credit

During this time period, there were deaths of three people that had great influence on Teply lives: Jacob Welter, Joseph Swoboda and John Machal.

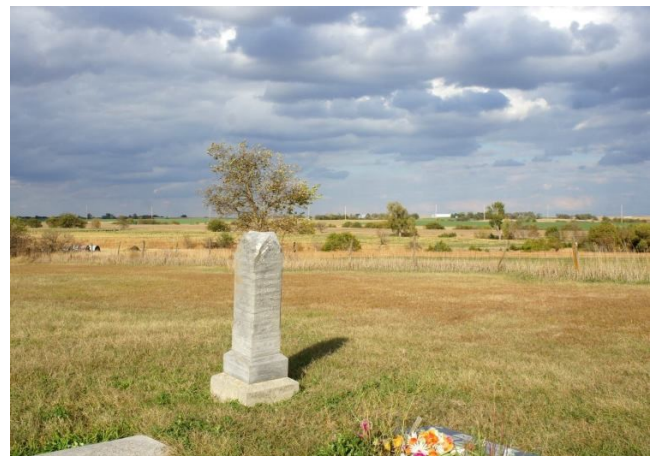
### Jacob Welter

Jacob Welter, Anna Teply's father, died October 16, 1909. He was 62. He was buried at St. John's Cemetery in Hanover.



### Joseph Swoboda

Joseph Swoboda, Frank Teply's stepfather, died November 14, 1904. He was 66. He was buried in the Pecenka Bohemian cemetery on the Washington/Marshall county line near his home.





## John Machal

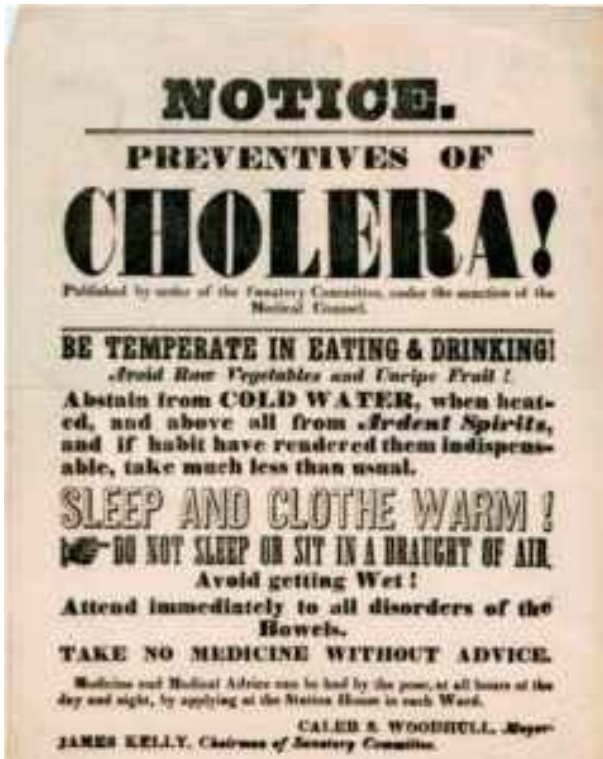
John Machal, Frank Teply's "foster father", died January 16, 1916. He was 91. He was buried in Pecenka Bohemian cemetery next to his wife Johana, who had died 30 years earlier in 1886.



## More Nibbles Extra Credit

### Cholera

Immigrants moving west in the 1800s brought with them more than hopes and dreams. They brought cholera.



Cholera probably began in India and spread around the world along trade routes. It first appeared in America in the 1800s. Many western emigrants suffered from the dreaded disease. Various indigenous tribes who encountered these newcomers suffered major losses to their population. Cholera rarely spread from person to person but through the contamination of water sources.

The disease was particularly deadly at the frontier outposts. In 1855, cholera struck Fort Riley killing the commanding officer, Major E. A. Ogden. For the next ten years, the plains remained relatively free of cholera. It reappeared on the military posts in 1866 and 1867. It was equally devastating to civilian populations in the communities that had recently appeared in response to the railroad construction and cattle shipping in central Kansas. It has been estimated that the population of Ellsworth was 1,000 before the epidemic and about forty afterwards.

In 1885, Topeka sewers drained directly to the Kansas River. In the winter, workmen harvested ice from the river within 25 feet of these outlets, leading one physician to draw the parallel with a passage from the Old Testament "Moab is my wash pot," with the modern version, which he said should be "The Kaw is our wash pot and our ice pond."





Three years later, in 1885, the Kansas State Board of Health was formed with a large part of the Board's concern and activity directed toward improving sanitation practices. In the earliest years, however, Kansans and the world were influenced by the then popular concept of disease by miasma — the exundation of a mysterious nature from equally mysterious decaying organic matter in the oozes and slimes of swamps and lowlands

In 19th century American medical records, it is common to see three types of cholera reported: cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and Asiatic cholera. Cholera morbus and cholera infantum were both terms for non-specific diarrhea and/or dysentery in adults and children under age five respectively.

Cholera morbus was sometimes called the summer complaint and was usually found in older children and adults from July to September. It was caused by a variety of gastrointestinal pathogens with a significant contribution from contaminated food.



### Jacob Welter

**BIRTH** 24 SEP 1847 • Ogendorf, Germany

**DEATH** 16 OCT 1909 • Washington, Kansas, USA

3rd great-grandfather +👤



### Joseph Swoboda

**BIRTH** JAN 27, 1838 • Bohemia

**DEATH** 14 NOV 1904 • Marshall County, Kansas, USA

husband of 3rd great-grandmother +👤



### John Machal

**BIRTH** 27 FEB 1824 • Brievo Co Bohemia

**DEATH** 22 JAN 1916 • Washington County, Kansas

+👤

# Teply Lifestyle – Change – 1917

We've been talking about Teply lifestyle from 1890 to 1917, what I called the generation of Frank and Anna Teply.

They certainly lived many years thereafter, but these are the years from their early 20s to their 50s.

## 1890 – 1917

Of course, there were many changes during this time span.

In 1891, Frank drove cattle by horseback to Omaha. By 1910, he was shipping cars of cattle by rail to St. Joe.

Homes were getting outfitted with electricity and plumbing.



Piano, 1 Iron Lawn Swing, 1 Lawn Mower, also my brick house west of Central Drug Store. George Weiler. Adv. 25-2.

You can get a mighty nice premium with ice cream bought at the Lindy Cafe. Several nice selections to choose from. If interested inquire at Lindy's and learn how to get these premiums. Adv. 25tf.

Ignatz Kloppenberg has recently had two of his houses wired for electric light, the house occupied by the Stack family and the one recently vacated by the Frey family will be occupied in a few days by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nester.

Gene Burk and Mr. Gugenhan of Leonardville drove over to Hanover last Thursday to visit a day at the Lewis Burk home in

*The Hanover Democrat – Jun 19, 1914*

The Hanover Telephone Co. have just built a new line by way of Tepley's to John Alexa's two places, taking up the line through the timber from the bridge down.

Mrs. Earnest Ballard spent the day at her father's, Frank Wertenberger's, Tuesday, Louise and Blanch going with her, and the former staying over to practice for the children's day program at the Beaver Creek church Sunday, June 2d.

Telephones would become commonplace.

*The Hanover Herald – May 31, 1912*

Automobiles were replacing horse and buggy as the everyday means of transport. And some farmers were replacing their draft team with tractors.



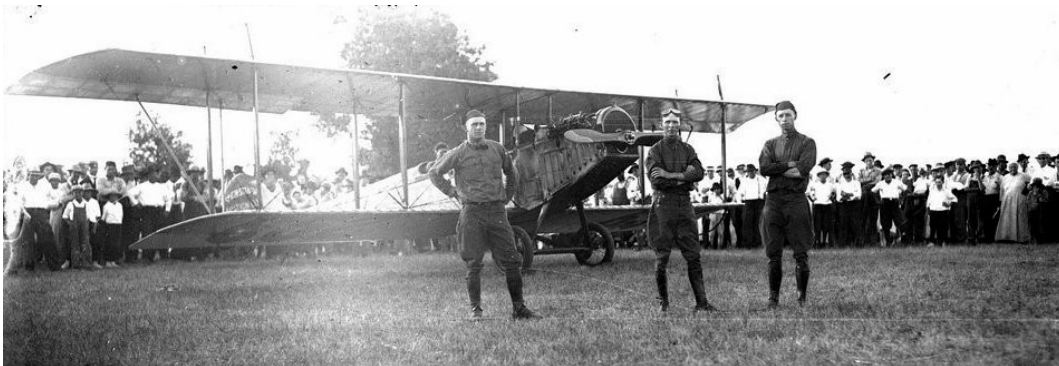
Geo. Imming sold his driving horse and buggy to Albert Tepley, and is now thinking of purchasing an auto.

Carl Cleavenger left for Omaha, Friday, after a few days visit with his mother, Mrs. Emma Cleavenger.

Saturday will be the last day of Lent, and we hear rumors of several weddings to take place soon after.

Miss Jessie Willimson returned to Haddam, Saturday, after closing her term of school in the Lone Star

A heavier-than-air craft could fly! Manned flight went from balloons to airplanes.





So there were lots of changes, many of them slow to make their way to Washington County, Kansas.

Even as the Teplys adapted to these changes, they could still “Sunday” and fish and grow corn without much thought of national or world happenings.

But that would change, beginning in 1917.

## 1917

In 1890, the American military had fought the Battle of Wounded Knee against native Americans. By 1917 entry into World War I was imminent.

A United States that had remained isolated from the world economically and politically was to begin a transformation into a world power. A mostly rural agricultural and small town society would start to be exposed to industrialization on a large scale.

People who had never ventured further than surrounding counties would travel to other states and even other countries.

It was the early days of globalization for the country.



## Ben Teply in WWI

The next series of posts will follow Ben Teply as he experiences the military machine and the world. It's interesting, because we can see where he was, sometimes week by week and day by day.

But his story gets overwhelmed by the events around him. He's an unwitting actor in a much bigger story. We'll watch as the war grabs him by the collar and throws him into the production line and spits him out at the end.



Read on. I think you'll be as awestruck as I am.

# Ben Teply – WWI – Drafted

The US declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917.

The Selective Service Act of 1917 was enacted one month later May 18, 1917. It called for a draft to raise a million man army.

Timeline	
Apr 06, 1917	US declares war on Germany
May 18, 1917	Congress enacts a military draft
Jun 05, 1917	All men 18 to 31 must register for the draft
Jul 27, 1917	First lottery names published in Washington County
Aug 21, 1917	Ben Teply reports for physical exam
Aug 31, 1917	Ben Teply called for military service
Sep 24, 1917	Ben Teply reports and enlists at Camp Funston



## June 5, 1917 – Register for the draft

The first registration was just a month later, on June 5, 1917. It included all men between 21 and 30.

Later registrations included all men age 18 to 45.


On June 5, Ben Teply dutifully registered, along with many others from Washington County, Kansas.



REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE.

To whom it may concern, Greetings:

THESE PRESENTS ATTEST,  
That in accordance with the  
proclamation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with law,



*Benjamin J. Teply*  
(Name) (City or P. O.)  
Precinct *Little Blue* County of *Washington* State of *Kansas*  
has submitted himself to registration and has by me been duly registered this *5*  
day of *June*, 1917.  
3-4227 *Gustav Hildebrandt*  
Registrar.

Ben Teply – Military Registration – June 5, 1917

# July 27, 1917 – First Lottery Names in Washington County

The draft operated by lottery number. Each person had a serial number, the sequence their name was drawn locally. Each person also had an order number, the sequence in which the serial numbers were selected by the national lottery board.

Your Serial Number is 906, and your Order Number is 262

Ben Teply's serial number was 906; he was the 906th name selected in Washington County, Kansas.

In Washington DC, the lottery board drew the number 906 as the 262nd position in the draft.

So there were 261 people in Washington County to be selected before Ben.

**THE DRAFT.**  
List of Those in Washington County  
Liable for Service Under the  
First Draft.

Following are the first 548 names  
of persons drawn from the Washington  
county registration list to serve  
in the United States selective draft  
before Cal will be called. The first  
number drawn at Washington  
was 258, and every man in the United  
States whose serial number is 258  
or less, just as there are also 4000 or  
more numbered 4000 or more.

119—W. H.  
120—Jesse  
121—Henry  
122—John  
123—Ed. A.  
124—Elmer  
125—Ervin  
126—Francis  
127—Earl V.  
128—Geo. V.  
129—Stanley  
130—Henry

**Wednesday, August 1, 1917**

**Also, at Auction**  
place, Maple  
to the highest  
bidders.

**including Horses,**  
Also, 30  
reders.

room cottage, cement cave,  
hog houses, etc. Never fail-  
running water in house,  
smoke, balance native grass,  
fenced and cross fenced hog  
light, 1 mile to school, 1 1/2 miles to church, 1 1/2 miles to German Lutheran  
church and school, on main road, telephone and rural route. This place is  
located 2 miles north & 5 west of Linn, 7 miles south and 7 west of Washing-  
ton, and 4 miles east of Strawberry, Kans. Anyone from a distance want-  
ing to look this place over on or before day of sale may have free conveyance  
to and from farm by calling A. N. McCulley, at Linn, or Roy Knox, auctioneer  
at Palmer, Kansas.

**Sale to Commence at 12:30, Sharp. Free Lunch at Noon.**

**TERMS:—\$1,000.00 cash day of sale, balance March 1st, 1918. A  
mortgage of \$4,100.00 may be assumed, if desired. This mortgage is on the  
amortization plan and runs 33 years.**

**ROY KNOX,  
Auctioneer.**

**A. N. McCulley, Owner**

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129—Stanley  
130—Henry

Washington Palladium – July 27, 1917



## August 21, 1917 – Report for physical exam

On August 16, Ben received an order to report for a physical exam on the 21st.

Local Board for the County of Washington, State of Kansas, Serial No. 906  
 Local Board Washington, Kansas,  
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in Sec. 3 of Regulations.)  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FORM NO. 103, PREPARED BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.  
**NOTICE OF CALL AND TO APPEAR FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.**  
 To Benjamin Joe Teply  
 (Name)  
 Hanover, Kansas  
 (Address on registration card.)  
 You are hereby notified that pursuant to the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, you are called for military service of the United States by this Local Board from among those persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of this Local Board.  
 Your Serial Number is 906, and your Order Number is 263.  
 You will report at the office of this Local Board for physical examination on the 21<sup>st</sup>  
 (Day)  
 day of August, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M.  
 (Month) (Year)  
 Any claim for exemption or discharge must be made on forms which may be procured at the office of this Local Board, and must be filed at the office of this Local Board on or before the SEVENTH day after the date of mailing this notice.\*  
 Your attention is called to the penalties for violation or evasion of the Selective Service law, approved May 18, 1917, and of the Rules and Regulations made pursuant thereto, which penalties are printed on the back hereof.  
 Local Board for the County of Washington, State of Kansas  
 Washington, Kansas  
 LOCAL BOARD \_\_\_\_\_  
 By P. W. McLeod  
 Chairman.  
 F. E. GWIN  
 Clerk.  
 \* Date of mailing notice, 16<sup>th</sup> of Aug, 1917  
 (Day) (Month) (Year)

Local Board for the County of Washington, State of Kansas, Serial No. 906  
 Local Board Washington, Kansas,  
 (Insert designation by stamp as directed in Sec. 3 of Regulations.)  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Form No. 150, prepared by the Provost Marshal General.  
**NOTICE OF CERTIFICATION TO DISTRICT BOARD WHEN NO CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE HAS BEEN MADE.**  
 To Benjamin Joe Teply  
 (Name)  
 Hanover, Kansas  
 (Address)  
 Kansas  
 (Serial No. 906) (Order No. 263)  
 You are hereby notified that you were on the 31 day of August, 1917,  
 certified by this Local Board to District Board for the Second District, State of Kansas  
 (Insert designation according to rule 46 of Regulations)  
 Wichita, Kansas  
 (Address)  
 as having been called for the military service of the United States and not exempted or discharged.  
 Local Board for the County of Washington, State of Kansas  
 LOCAL BOARD \_\_\_\_\_  
 By P. W. McLeod  
 Chairman.  
 F. E. GWIN  
 Clerk.  
 The date of this notice is the 31 day of August, 1917  
 (Date) (Month) (Year)  
 N. B.—If this notice is received by a person called who signed a waiver of his right to file a claim of exemption or discharge with the Local Board, the time within which he may file a claim for discharge with the District Board having jurisdiction is governed by the notice heretofore posted by the Local Board in respect of the signing of such a waiver.  
 9-4123

## August 31, 1917 – Called for military service

Ben was notified that he had been called to service on August 31, 1917.

Ben had been selected in the second group of 250 men from Washington County. As you can read next, there were lots of exemptions

## September 24, 1917 – Ben Teply Enlists

On September 24, 1917, Ben Teply enlisted in the US Army at Washington, Kansas. On October 5, he reported to Camp Funston, Kansas, near Fort Riley.

Travel allowance to Washington Kansas.

ENLISTMENT RECORD.

Name: Benjamin J. Teply Grade: Private  
 Enlisted, or Inducted, Sept 24, 1917, at Washington Kansas  
 Serving in 1st enlistment period at date of discharge.  
 Prior service: \* None

Noncommissioned officer: None  
 Marksmanship, gunner qualification or rating: +  
 Horsemanship: None  
 Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions: U.S. Army, Mexico, Verdun and Toul, France

Knowledge of any location: France  
 Wounds received in service: Shrapnel wound in right thigh  
 Physical condition when discharged: Good  
 Typhoid prophylaxis completed: Sept 25/17  
 Paratyphoid prophylaxis completed: Oct 5/17  
 Married or single: Single  
 Character: Excellent  
 Remarks: Service in Mexico and France  
U.S. Army, Mexico, Verdun and Toul, France  
U.S. Army, Mexico, Verdun and Toul, France

Signature of soldier: Benjamin J. Teply  
 Commanding: Edward B. Jackson  
U.S. Army, Mexico, Verdun and Toul, France

DISCHARGED SOLDIER  
 U.S. SYSTEM  
 JAN 18 1919  
 MANHATTAN, MO.  
 No 1

\* Give company and regiment or troop or detachment, with inclusive dates of service in each collection.  
 † Give date of qualification or rating and location, date, and name of ordnance receiving agent.

2-1011

### MORE MEN SELECTED

FOR SERVICE IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

**This County will Secure Enough Men from the Two Calls to Fill It's Quota**

According to the latest information we can get the disposition of the second 250 men drafted for army service stands as follows: Discharged 104, physically deficient 53, certified 71, passed but not yet certified 7, not passed on 15. Of the 104 discharged 86 were for dependent wife and child, 3 on religious grounds, 1 alien, 1 German, 1 father of motherless child under 16, 1 for dependent parents, 2 with widowed mother, and 7 already enlisted in the federal service. The following men were certified to the district board August 31. These men are all of the second draft, the names of those selected from the first draft having been printed in a previous issue:

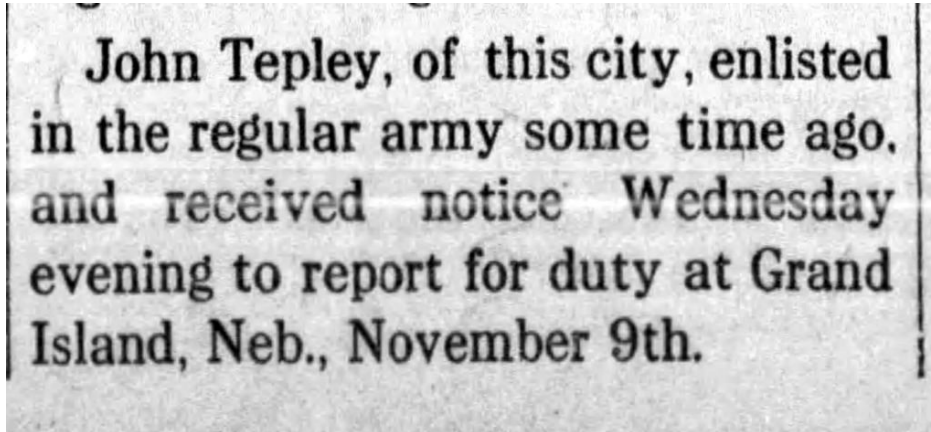
Benjamin Teply, Hanover  
 Earl Haight, Clifton  
 Andrew Geffert, Greenleaf  
 George Spring, Morrowville  
 Edwin Olson, Clyde  
 Frank M Van Winkle, Linn

The Hanover Democrat – September 14, 1917

## Nibbles Extra Credit

### John Teply

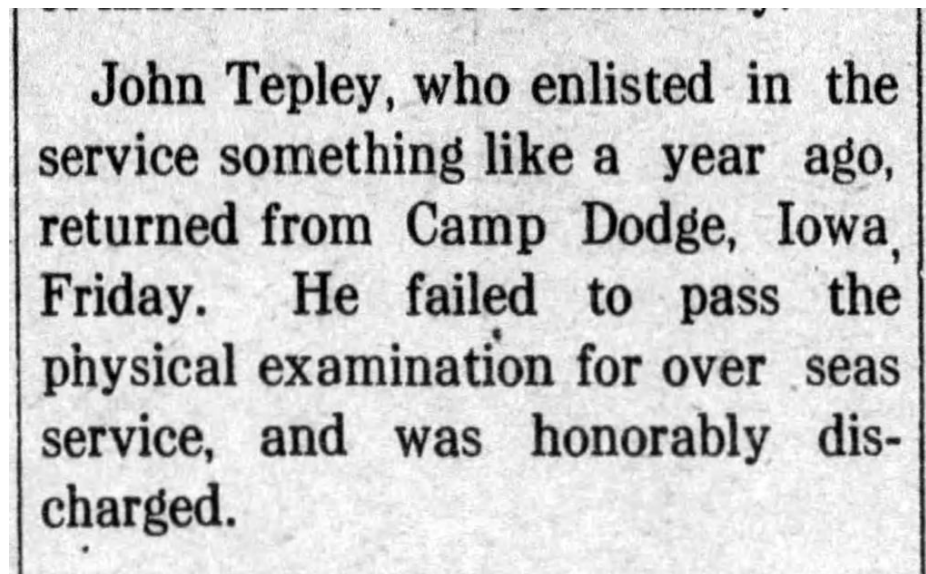
John Teply enlisted in the fall of 1917. He reported to Grand Island, Nebraska on November 9, 1917.



John Tepley, of this city, enlisted in the regular army some time ago, and received notice Wednesday evening to report for duty at Grand Island, Neb., November 9th.

*The Hanover Herald – Nov 9, 1917*

John didn't pass the medical exam and was discharged by November 1918.



John Tepley, who enlisted in the service something like a year ago, returned from Camp Dodge, Iowa, Friday. He failed to pass the physical examination for over seas service, and was honorably discharged.

*The Hanover Herald – November 15, 1918*

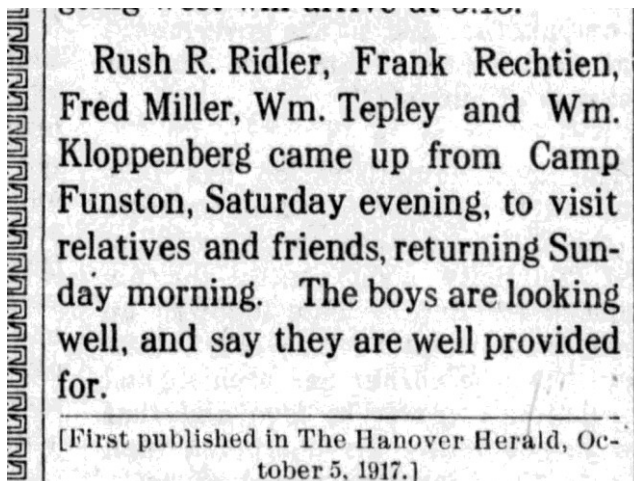


## Albert Teply

Albert Teply drew a low lottery number in the draft in the class of 1918. I don't know if he was drafted or if he served.

## William Teply

Will Teply was in the Army, as this news clipping shows him visiting from Camp Funston. I don't know if he was drafted or if he volunteered.



*The Hanover Herald – October 26, 1917*

The Order Numbers	
The draft board has recently completed the order numbers for the 1918 class, and these numbers will determine the order in which the men will be called. A few may get a deferred classification. Below we give names with numbers assigned to men in this part of the county. Some of these men may be needed for the drafts in August.	
1	Chas Wolf, Greenleaf
2	Samuel Shaffer, Creenleaf
3	Geo V Justis, Hollenberg
4	Martin Gant, Hanover
116	Roy Gundelfinger, Hanover
153	Harry Harris, Washington
125	Albert Teply, Hanover
131	Carl A Luehring, Hanover
134	Anton Moser, Hollenberg
140	Geo W Triska, Hanover
142	Wm Perkins, Hollenberg
144	A F W Scheele, Lanham
145	H D Rohlfs, Hollenberg
157	Martin Meyer, Hollenberg

*The Hanover Democrat – August 2, 1918*

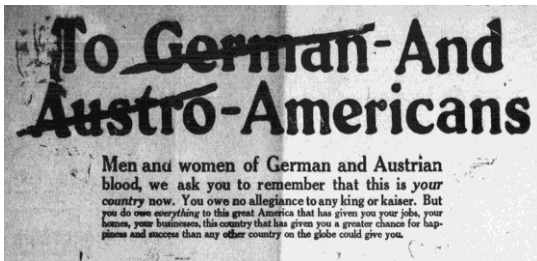
## More Nibbles Extra Credit

The US declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917, after more than two years of President Woodrow Wilson trying to avoid it. The US declared war on Austria-Hungary on December 7, 1917.

American public opinion reflected that of the president: the sentiment for neutrality was particularly strong among German Americans and other immigrants from central and eastern Europe.



*President Woodrow Wilson*



German Americans by this time usually had only weak ties to Germany. They were fearful of negative treatment they might receive if the United States entered the war. This was no doubt true of people of Austrian-Hungarian background, like Bohemians.

The United States had remained aloof from the arms race in which the European powers had engaged during the decades leading up to the war.

The American army had about 120,000 active duty soldiers. The French, British, Russian, and German armies had already fought battles in which 10,000 men had been killed in one day and campaigns with 200,000 casualties. So the entire US Army could be wiped out in a few months.

The **Selective Service Act of 1917** or **Selective Draft Act**, enacted May 18, 1917, authorized the federal government to raise a national army for service in World War I through conscription.

Under the Selective Service Act, all males aged 18 to 30 were required to register for military service. Congress amended the law in August 1918 to expand the age range to include all men 18 to 45.





By the end of World War I, some two million men volunteered for various branches of the armed services, and some 2.8 million had been drafted. This meant that more than half of the almost 4.8 million Americans who served in the armed forces were drafted.





## Ben Teply – WWI – Training



*Ben Teply*

The Selective Service Act of May 1917 was to build an army of a million men.

Timeline	
Jul, 1917	Camp Funston construction is begun
Aug, 1917	89th Infantry Division is formed
Sep 05, 1917	353rd Infantry Regiment is formed
Sep 24, 1917	Ben Teply reports and enlists at Camp Funston
Sep, 1917	Basic recruit training
Nov, 1917	Specialized school training
Feb, 1918	Company and Regiment training
Apr, 1918	Final training
May, 1918	Preparation for deployment

# Camp Funston

The infrastructure to clothe, house and train all the new soldiers didn't exist. Thus in July 1917, ground was broken for Camp Funston, Kansas. A 2,000 acre site along the vast flat of the Kansas River, three miles east of Fort Riley, was selected.



The camp was named for General Frederick Funston, a native Kansan.

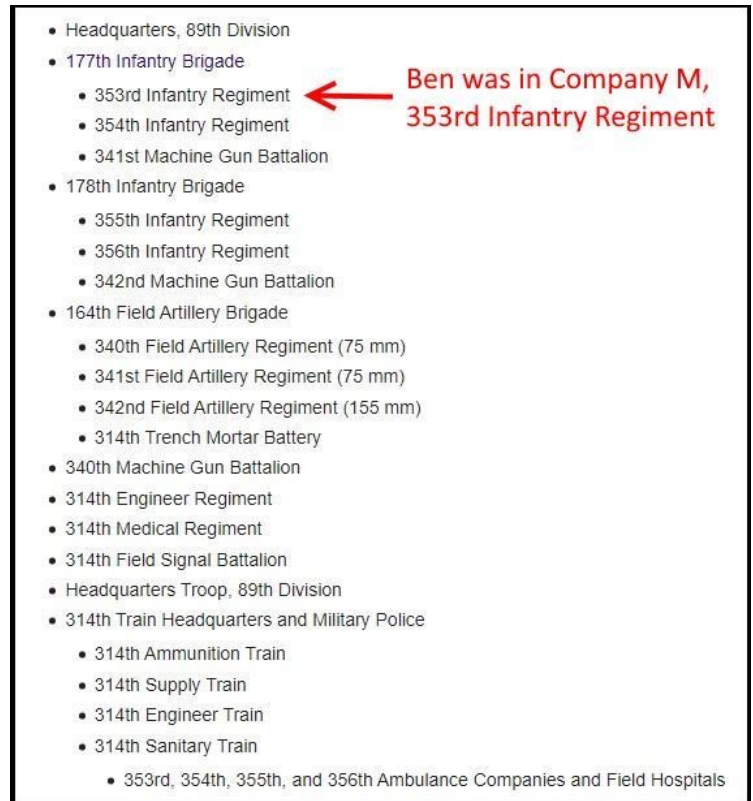
Under the direction of Fuller Construction Company, thousands of workmen began construction. Construction would continue throughout the next year, even as recruits arrived and trained.



An estimated 2,800 buildings were constructed to house the 30,000 soldiers in the U.S. Army's 89th Division. And other divisions trained here later. It was the largest training camp built during World War I.

## 89th Division

The 89th Division was formed at Camp Funston in August 1917 under the command of Major General Leonard Wood.



*89th Infantry Division – Organization*

## 353rd Infantry

Of the 30,000 men in the 89th Division, about 3,500 were assigned to the 353rd Infantry Regiment.

The 353rd Infantry Regiment received its first recruits on September 5. Commanding Colonel James H Reeves and about 120 officers were already there, having been transferred from the regular and reserve Army.

From the State of Kansas draft, the following recruits arrived.

- 323 men on September 5
- 1,791 men on September 19
- 680 men on October 5

This total of 2,974 Kansas men gave the Regiment its name, “The All-Kansas Regiment”.

Eastern Missouri made up the 354th, northwest Missouri the 355th, and the 356th was mostly from Nebraska.

Like all regiments, the 353rd Infantry was continually called upon to transfer men to the front and to receive replacements from later drafts. So gradually the composition included men from all over the country.



## Ben Is Assigned to the 353rd

Ben Teply was one of those original recruits from Kansas. His enlistment record is dated September 24. He reported to Camp Funston and was assigned to the 353rd Infantry, Company M.

Ben was assigned as a mechanic, along with two or three others in his company.



*Ben Teply's dog tags*

## Muster In

Upon arrival, recruits were to shower, have a once-over by a doctor, and receive government clothing. Since regular uniforms were not available in enough quantity, the first uniform was blue denim overalls and jumper. Officers wore regular uniforms.

Civilian clothes had to be shipped home or donated to the Belgium Relief Commission.

Men arriving in the morning were on the drill field the same afternoon.

## Training

In the beginning, there were no regular uniforms, no rifles, and insufficient buildings. Barracks were overcrowded.

But there was adequate and good food.

## First six weeks of training

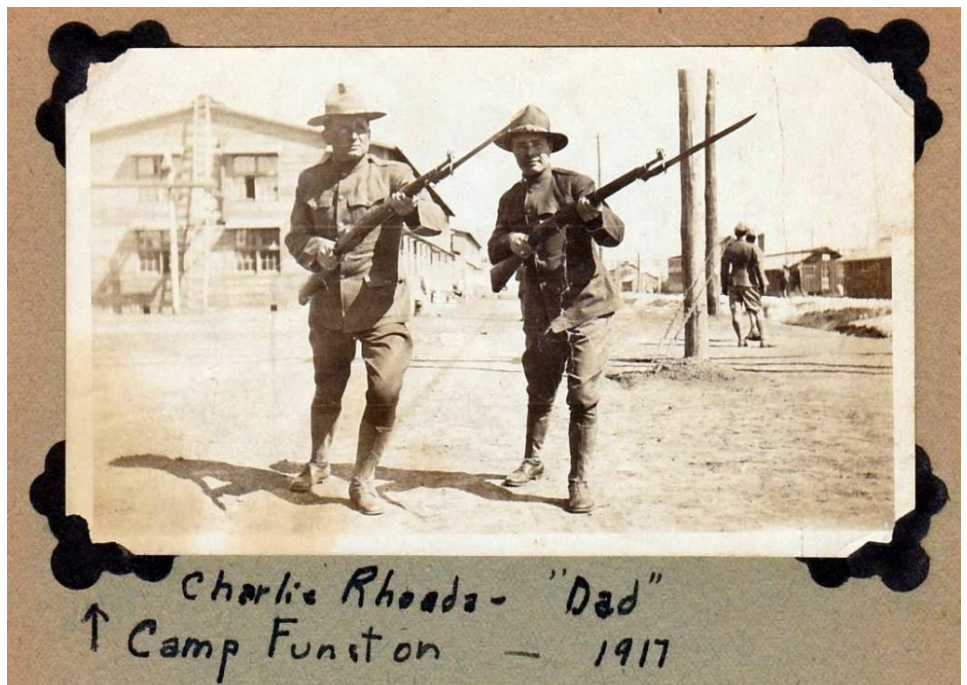
The Division Training Plan called for the completion of recruit training within six weeks. During this time, the daily routine for every man was as follows:

- *1st Period.—The Advance.*
- *2nd Period.—Setting Up Exercises.*
- *3rd and 4th Periods.—Squad Drill. (Close Order.).*
- *5th and 6th Periods.—English Bayonet Work.*
- *7th Period.—Squad Drill, Close Order.*
- *8th Period.—Practical Guard Duty.*
- *9th and 10th Periods.—First Aid.*
- *11th Period.—Duties of Messengers.*
- *12th Period.—Squad Drill.*
- *13th Period.—Recreation—Athletic.*

## Specialized Training

In November, after the first six weeks, various schools of specialty training were begun. Emphasis shifted from drill to instruction. Instruction was begun in the French language, bayonet fighting, grenade throwing, field fortifications, automatic rifles, and scouting.

By November, there was at least a minimal supply of weapons and makeshift devices for the artillery.



Charlie Rhoads (l) and Ben Teply (r) – Camp Funston – 1917

## Target Practice

By late December, target practice was added as a new training objective.

General Pershing had emphasized the importance of target practice in a cablegram from France:

*“Longer experience and conditions in France confirms my opinion highly important Infantry soldiers should be excellent shots. Our allies now fully realize this deficiency in rifle training. Therefore, strongly renew my previous recommendation that all troops be given complete course in rifle practice before leaving United States.”*

Rifle shooting appealed to the men. The march to the range was six miles. All day long the firing continued in shifts, without a stop until the light grew too dim, when the return march was made.

Officers of the Foreign Missions admitted that the soldiers of middle America were more expert at the beginning of practice than the average British or French soldiers were at its close.

## Group Infantry Training

By February, the training directive changed from individual to group training.

The Companies began before sun-up and marched to Smoky Hill Flats, a distance of five miles. At 8:45 a. m. the work began—bayonet training, grenade throwing, automatic rifle practice, trench and combat formations. Here the men threw live grenades and did their first firing with the Chauchat Rifle.

Kitchen forces, too, had their first experience in cooking on a field range.

At four-thirty the return march was begun and entrance to camp was made under cover of darkness.

## Final Training

In November 1917, General Leonard Wood had been called to France for observation duty. When he returned in April 1918, he brought back clear ideas for training and final preparation for overseas service.

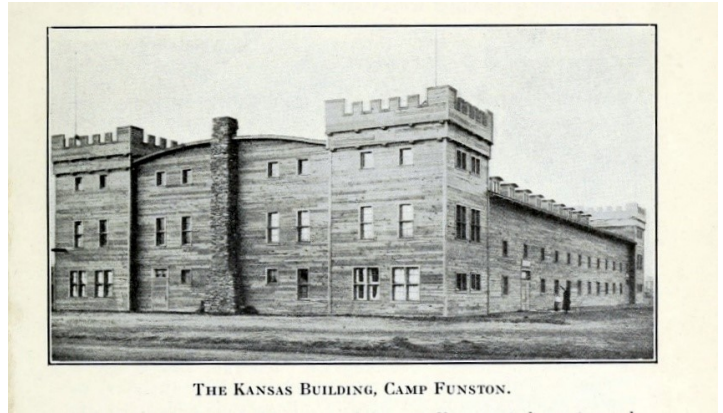
Increased activity in trench exercises were conducted at Smoky Hill Flats and Carpenter Hill Trench System.



# Camp Life

As Camp Funston developed, there also came recreational facilities. There were movie theaters, sports fields, and canteens. Each unit had a YMCA.

And the 353rd built a huge Kansas Building for meetings and recreation. It was paid for by subscriptions from Kansans, ranging from a few cents to hundreds of dollars.



By February, the building was complete, and used for concerts, meetings, etc. On February 9, an open house was held for family members from all over the state.

By spring 1918, the recruits were acclimatized to military camp life.

## Pay

Ben Teply's pay record showed that he had gross pay of \$33 in December 1917. But he had deductions of \$15.00 for Class A allotment and \$3.35 for insurance, and thus net pay of \$14.65.

*Allotment of Pay. All enlisted men having a wife, or a former wife divorced not remarried) or a child. are obliged to allot a certain portion of their pay each month: an allotment to any other person is voluntary.*

*Bulletin No. 12. Headquarters AEF – November 30, 1917*

So Ben was making a voluntary allotment, probably to his parents.

*Kansas*

# Individual Pay Record Book

Name *Lepley Benjamin*

N<sup>o</sup> *2177492.*

Organization *C.M. 353 Regt.*

This book will be carried by the soldier in his personal possession

---

Soldier's No. <i>2177492</i>	NAME <i>Lepley Benjamin</i>	Grade and Organization <i>Pvt C M 353 Regt.</i>	Occupation _____	Entered service : From N. G. by draft Aug. 5/17 (Yes or No) _____	Place of rendezvous _____	By draft in National Army, date _____	Place of reporting _____	By enlistment in Reg. Army, date _____	Place of acceptance <i>No.</i>	Date of opening pay book _____	Date of arrival in U.S. from I. S. _____	Year and date of birth <i>Sept 14, 1893</i>	Date of application for W.R. Ins. <i>Nov 11, 1917</i>	Amount of War Risk Insurance \$ <i>5.00</i>	Serving in... <i>last</i> ...enlistment period.	Additional pay for _____	(Order No., source, date)	Additional pay for _____	(Order No., source, date)	Due soldier for clothing July 15/17 \$ _____
------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------------------------

I certify that entries in fourth column are correct

Rank & Org.  
*Signed [Signature]*

I certify that entries in third column are correct

Rank & Org.  
*Signed [Signature]*

I certify that entries in second column are correct

Rank & Org.  
*Signed [Signature]*

MONTHLY ALLOTMENTS	
TOTAL PAY MONTHLY	NET PAY MONTHLY
<i>\$3.35</i>	<i>\$1.65</i>
<i>.15</i>	
<i>.35</i>	
<i>1.35</i>	

GRADE TO WHICH PROMOTED OR REDUCED

CLASS A CLASS B CLASS C CLASS D CLASS E CLASS F CLASS G CLASS H CLASS I CLASS J CLASS K CLASS L CLASS M CLASS N CLASS O CLASS P CLASS Q CLASS R CLASS S CLASS T CLASS U CLASS V CLASS W CLASS X CLASS Y CLASS Z

LIBERTY LOAN INSURANCE "D" INSURANCE "W.R." EXPIRES PRIMARY CLASS E SECONDARY CLASS F

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Witnessing Officer's Signature, Rank and Organization

## Health and Sickness

Medical and dental staff worked to keep down diseases in camp, and to sort out those who could not sustain the rigorous physical regimen.

Nevertheless, diseases were frequent, and spread quickly through the ranks.

### **Ben Teply Very Ill**

There has been much anxiousness at the Teply home south of town the past few days on account of the serious illness of Ben Teply, a son stationed at Camp Funston, who is ill with meningitis. The writer learns that Ben's condition was very critical the first of this week but that a change for the better has been reported the past couple of days.

*The Hanover Democrat – November 30, 1917*

## Visits Home

During training, short leave furloughs were allowed.

Wednesday.

Ed. Kile and Ben Tepley, of Camp Funston, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. Wm. Schropp, of Washington, visited her children between trains Friday.

Mrs. Jos. Dusch and children came down from Hastings, Saturday, to visit relatives.

Miss Eulalia Townsend returned

*The Hanover Herald – April 19, 1918*

### **A Short Furlough**

Frank Rechtien, Ben Teply, Rush Ridler, and Fred Miller came from Camp Funston, Saturday evening and visited with home folks until Sunday morning. They were obliged to report at the camp at 1 o'clock Sunday. A Junction City motorman brought them home in a jitney and received for his services the sum of \$25. The boys were dressed in full uniform. They make fine looking soldiers.

*The Hanover Democrat – October 26, 1917*

Ben Tepley, of Camp Funston, is spending a few days this week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tepley.

*The Hanover Herald – February 8, 1918*

## Preparation for Deployment

By May 1918, rumors were rife that deployment was imminent.

During the months of training, there were many transfers of men into and out of the division. But by May 1918, the 353rd counted 100 officers and 3,500 enlisted men.

Here's a picture of the 353rd Infantry at Camp Funston. It gives a feel for the size of a regiment, about 3,500 men.



*353rd Infantry – 89th Division*

Here's a picture of Company F. I couldn't find a picture of Ben's Company M, but this will give you an idea of a company, about 250 men.



*Company F – 353rd Infantry – 89th Division*



## Nibbles Extra Credit

### 1918 Flu Pandemic

Many sources attribute the beginning of the 1918 flu pandemic to Camp Funston.

*In 1918, a new influenza virus emerged. During this same time period World War I was taking place. The conditions of World War I (overcrowding and global troop movement) helped the 1918 flu spread. The vulnerability of healthy young adults and the lack of vaccines and treatments created a major public health crisis, causing at least 50 million deaths worldwide, including approximately 675,000 in the United States.*

*CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

March 1918



- Outbreaks of flu-like illness are first detected in the United States.
- More than 100 soldiers at Camp Funston in Fort Riley, Kansas become ill with flu. Within a week the number of flu cases quintuples.
- Sporadic flu activity spreads unevenly through the United States, Europe, and possibly Asia over the next six months.

*1918 Flu Origins – CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*

Half of American soldier deaths from disease were due to influenza, many in training camps in the United States. Did the war cause the flu epidemic? Perhaps so. Certainly, it created the conditions in which the epidemic began and spread. The question has been debated ever since.

Whatever its cause, the flu epidemic killed more people than the war itself.

# Ben Teply – WWI – Deployment

On April 27, Colonel Reeves of the 353rd held a secret meeting with the company commanders.

*“We’re going over soon; make your plans accordingly.”*

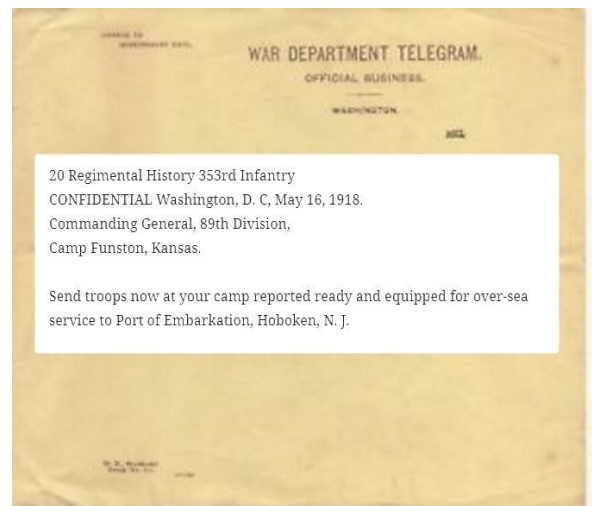


Timeline	
May 26, 1918	Trains leave Camp Funston for New Jersey
Jun 04, 1918	Embarkation from New York to France
Jun 16, 1918	Disembark in Liverpool, trains to Winchester
Jun 21, 1918	Cross the Channel to LeHavre
Jun 23, 1918	Trains to Reynal Training Area, and Manois
Jul, 1918	Final training, preparation for the line

## Orders

On May 16th a copy of this War Department telegram reached Regimental Headquarters:

*Send troops now at your camp reported ready and equipped for over-sea service to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J.*



## Preparation

As we saw earlier, the training schedule at Camp Funston intensified in April and May. Furloughs and passes were restricted.

Tension and excitement ran high. “What do we bring?” “When do we go?”

## Family Nibbles

The exact date of embarkation was not revealed, but the regiment must make ready within a few weeks. Supplies and equipment must be inventoried, packed, and labeled.

The men loaded “G.I. Cans” with whatever they could get away with – boots, food, forbidden items, etc. There was much confusion.

Rail cars by the dozens were being spotted on the switch above Camp Funston.

## Shipping Out

The movement of the 89th Division required about 60 trains!

Eight trains were allotted to the 353rd Infantry, approximately one train for two companies. That’s about 500 men per train.



Loading began on May 25th. And on May 26, the trains departed Camp Funston for Hoboken, New Jersey.

Stricest secrecy was required. No one was to mention the name of his organization or camp. No letters were to be mailed.

Despite all these warnings and precautions, crowds were at the stations to cheer the soldiers on. The route ran through Kansas City, St. Louis, Frankfort, Cleveland, and Buffalo to Hoboken, New Jersey.

This was the first trip across the country for many of the men.

## New York

The final leg of the rail journey was a trip down the Hudson from Hoboken to Long Island station and Camp Mills.



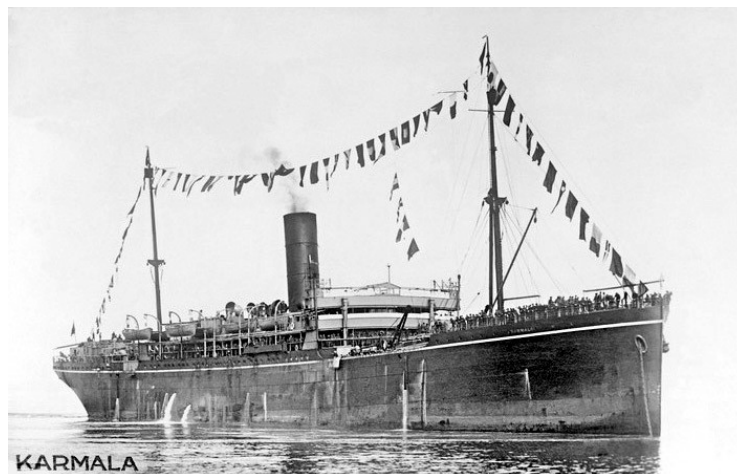
Here were the things all the men had heard about – the tallest building in the world, Brooklyn Bridge, war ships, etc. 24-hour passes to New York City were issued.

Meanwhile, final inspection revealed many articles still lacking. But there was no time to wait. Pay rolls had to be computed and passenger lists completed.



## Embarkation for Europe

On June 3, embarkation began. The First and Second Battalions went aboard H. M. S. Karmala, so that was likely the ship Ben Teply was on.



*HMS Karmala*

Each man called his name as he walked past the Embarkation Officer up the gang plank.

The next morning, June 4, 1918, found the ships still at the piers. “Could it be that the submarines have us bottled up?” Nine ships had been reported sunk off the Jersey coast the day before.



## Family Nibbles

“No, the firemen have gone on a strike.” Unless volunteer firemen could be secured from among the soldiers the transport fleet might be tied up indefinitely. Several railroad and Great Lakes firemen stepped out of the ranks and volunteered their services.

By 1:30 p. m. full steam was up, and the voyage was begun.

Surrounded by torpedo boats and submarine chasers, and convoyed by dirigibles and airplanes, the convoy of fifteen ships steamed away from America for an (unknown to the men) port in Europe.



In a few minutes the Statue of Liberty was out of sight. As soon as the ship had cleared the harbor the men were allowed up on deck.

There were strict orders. No lights at night. No rubbish thrown overboard. No smoking on deck after dark. In addition to the regular guards there would be submarine guards, lifeboat, and raft crews.

The days were filled with abandon-ship drills as well as regular drills.

On the morning of June 14, seven British torpedo destroyers came out to convoy the fleet down through the Irish sea to Liverpool.

Here was Ireland on the right, Scotland and England on the left. Many men caught a glimpse of the land of their ancestors.

Sunday morning, June 16th, debarkation began. A short march brought the companies to waiting trains. Loading the trains was accomplished quickly; groups of thirty occupied the coaches.

## England

The trains wound their way through Manchester, Sheffield, and Oxford to Winchester. Along the way women and children waved welcome to the soldiers.

It was still dark outside when the trains stopped. But the march to Camp Winnal-Down began. The camp was four miles away.

Everywhere were signs of the struggle that England was making. Hospitals overflowed with sick and wounded. Young Britishers were learning the mechanism of artillery drill. Airplanes circled overhead.



Passes to Winchester were for groups only, with an officer in charge of each group. No one was allowed to go to London.



On June 21, orders came to move to Southampton. And around dusk that night, all went aboard ships for France. Submarine chasers were all around.

The passage across the Channel was rough, and many men were seasick. They could see streaks of light followed by thunderous booms.



## France

Early morning brought the first glimpse of France, as the ship landed at Le Havre. Next to them, a large hospital ship was being loaded with allied wounded.

They marched to a Rest Camp five miles away. An overnight stay, and in the morning a march back to Le Havre and onto waiting French rail cars.

## Reynel Training Area

No one knew the destination. For hours the train rolled on through Rouen, within sight of Eiffel Tower, through Troye, to the Reynel Training Area of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Early on the morning of June 25th, the train of pullmans arrived at the little station of Rimaucourt. This train carried the Third Battalion.

A month had been spent in making the trip. More than 5,000 miles had been covered.



## Family Nibbles

The Reynel Training Area was centered on the town of Reynel, but spread out over surrounding villages.

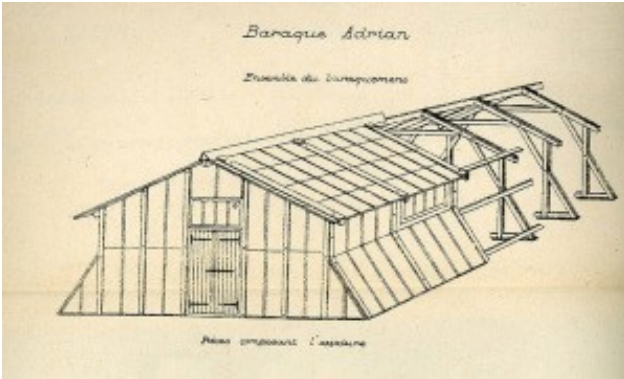


The three battalions of the 353rd stayed in separate towns. The first battalion and regiment headquarters were at Manoio, the second battalion at St. Blin, and third battalion at Rimaucourt. Ben's Company M was with the third battalion, so he was at Rimaucourt.

## Rimaucourt



Rimaucourt was the largest of the towns occupied by the 353rd. The supply rail head of the 89th Division was here, as was the headquarters of the 177th Brigade.



Every company of the battalion was quartered in Adrian Barracks, a pre-manufactured and portable building that could be assembled easily.

## Ready For The Line

The final touches of intensive training were added during July. The men were anxious to get to the front.

# Ben Teply – WWI – Into the Line

By 1918, the war in Europe had become a bloody stalemate.

In 1916 alone, battles at Verdun and the Somme each resulted in nearly one million killed and wounded.

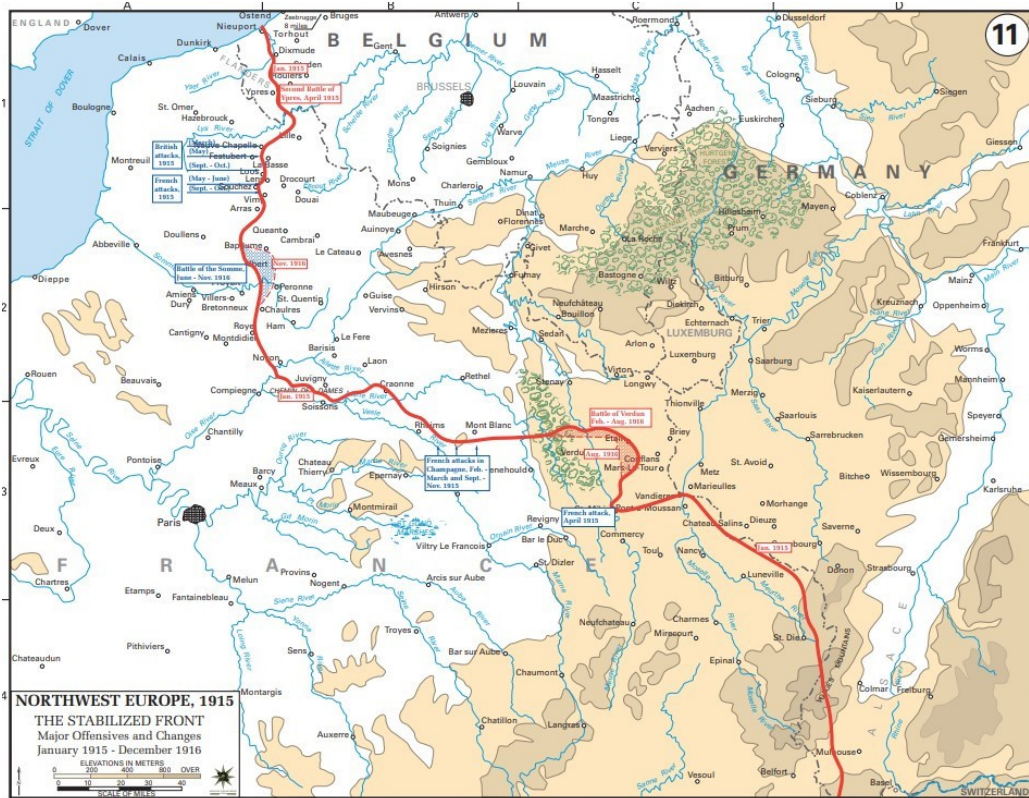
World War I brought a modern military technology – airplanes, heavy artillery, machine guns, tanks, gas warfare, etc. Yet battles were still conducted by foot soldiers and on horseback. Casualties from a battle could number in the tens of thousands.



## The Western Front

After four years of fighting, an extensive series of trenches stretched from the English Channel to Switzerland. This Western Front separated the Allied armies from the Germany and the Central powers.

The trenches provided protection for the armies of each side. But neither could advance across no-man's land.



*The Western Front*



## The Eastern Front

The Eastern Front separated Central powers and Russian troops.

In 1917 the Russian Czar Nicholas was overthrown, and late in the year another revolution led to the Soviet government of Vladimir Lenin.

In March 1918, the Soviets negotiated a peace with the Central Powers, and ended Russian participation in WWI.

## America Enters the War

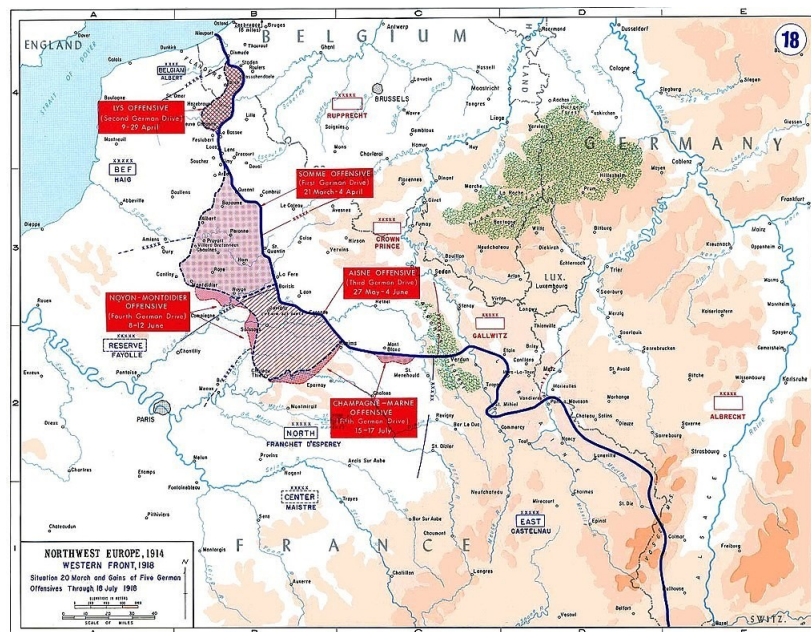
In April 1917, the United States entered the war against Germany. But training and transporting men and material into fighting position was slow.

For 1917 and the first half of 1918, American forces were assigned to French divisions and fought under French command.



*The Eastern Front*

## German Advances in 1918



With the Eastern Front no longer a threat, Germany launched major offensives on the Western Front in spring 1918. They hoped to achieve victory before American forces arrived in numbers too great to overcome.

These advances posed the greatest threat to the Allies since 1914.

## A.E.F. – American Expeditionary Force

General Pershing led the AEF, the American Expeditionary Force. It was his goal to create an independent American Army instead of assigning American units to fight under French divisions.

Along with the 89th Division arriving in June, many other units were arriving from the U.S. By July 1918, there were 1.2 million American troops in France, with 250,000 more arriving each month.

Pershing and French General Foch agreed that it was time for a stand-alone American Army, which would be responsible for a part of the Allied front line.

## Toul Front, Lucey Sector

Finally, in early August, it was time for the 89th to move up to the front.

The 89th Division was assigned to move to the Toul Front, and to relieve the 82nd Division to hold a sector just north of Toul.

On August 6, the men began loading into a convoy of trucks and buses. Men were crowded, jammed, and packed into each truck. Convoys ran day and night.



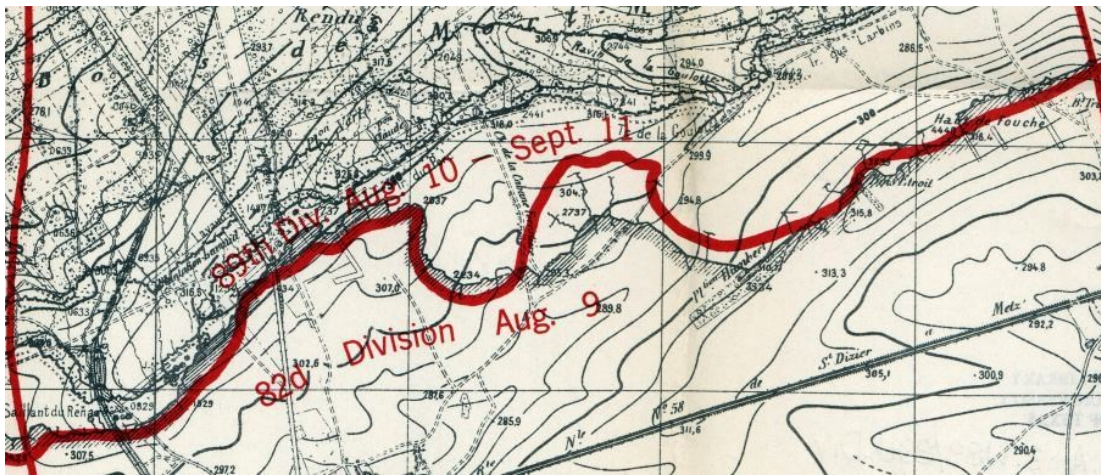
By August 10, the relief was completed and the command of the sector passed to the 89th.



## Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925



They were assigned the Lucey Sector, a section of the front line about 16 km long.

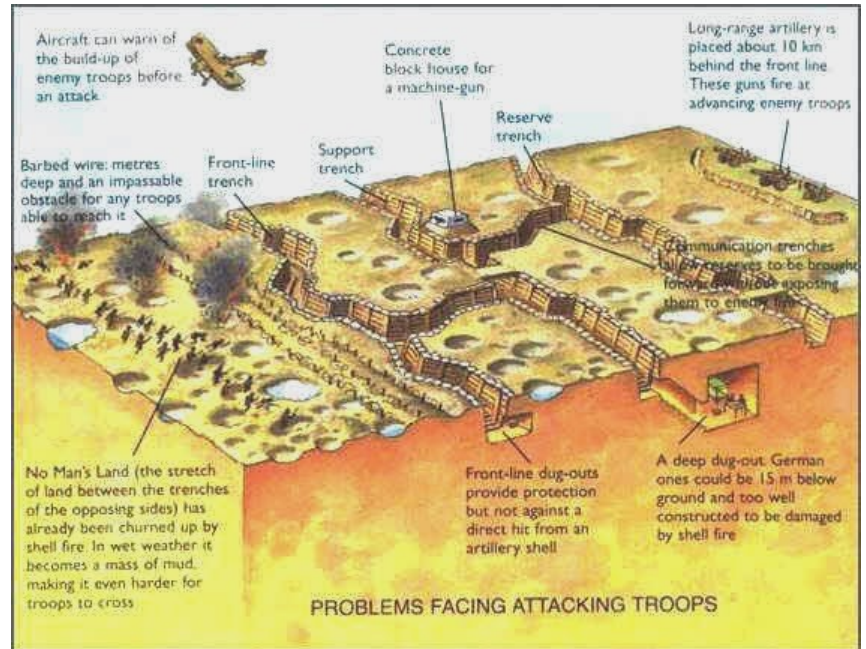


89th Division – Toul Sector – Front Line – Aug 10 – Sep 11, 1918



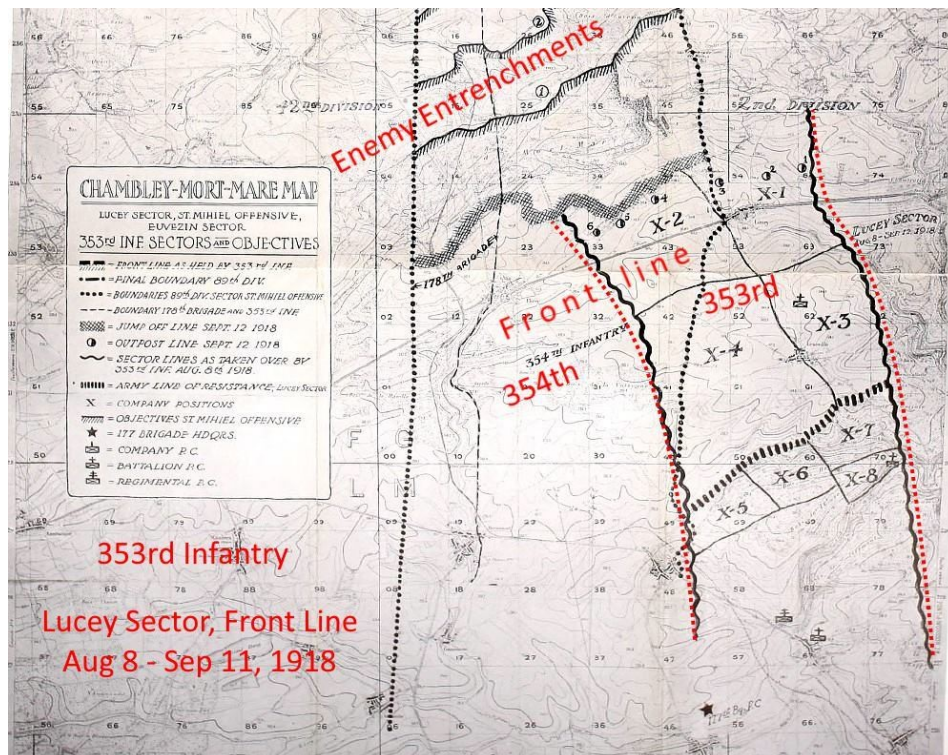
## Family Nibbles

The sector itself was covered with wire entanglements, dugouts and trenches. For four years, the Germans had built multiple lines of defensive fortifications.



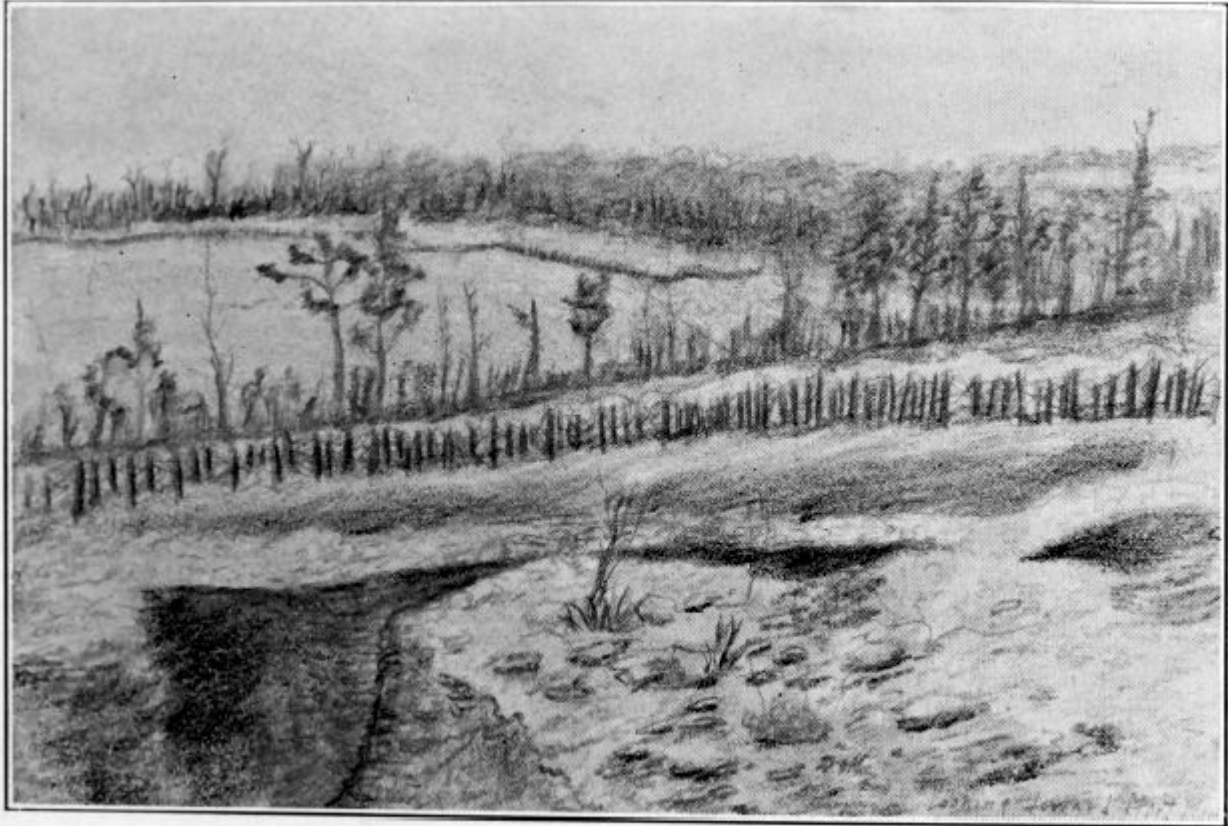
The 354th Infantry was assigned the west half of the line. When they made their relief on the left flank of the division sector August 7th, the front line battalions of the 354th and 355th were caught in a severe gas attack and suffered many casualties.

Ben's 353rd Infantry was assigned the east half of this line.



On August 21st, enemy artillery shelled the members of L Company. The first and second platoons were caught in the woods. Gas sentries were on the alert, and soon detected small clouds arising slowly from places where the shells were striking. The odor of gas was present. Gas alarms sounded throughout the sector.

The next night, August 22, Ben's Company M was in the front line near the village of Limey with L Company to the left. The Germans began a barrage of artillery, machine gun and gas equipment. Some of the platoons were caught in "No Man's Land".



—Drawing by Corp. J. F. Cammack.  
LOOKING INTO MORT MARE WOODS FROM THE JUMP-OFF POSITION.

The skirmishes continued over the next several weeks. But at higher command levels, the firsts major battle of the AEF was being planned. And the 89th Division was going to be in the thick of it.

## Nibbles Extra Credit

### Gas Warfare

In 1899 and again in 1907, all the European powers had signed the Hague Declaration that forbade the use of poison weapons.

But once Germany used gas on the battlefield in 1915, all other armies began to use it.

By 1917, one third of all artillery shells contained gas. And gas caused one-third of all casualties of American soldiers.

### Chlorine gas

Chlorine gas, when it contacts tissue, dissolves in water to form hydrochloric acid. Its primary target is the lung, and death usually results from inhalation injury.

### Phosgene gas

Phosgene was introduced in late 1915. It was used extensively, frequently combined with chlorine.

Phosgene may not show major symptoms for up to 48 hours. It causes pulmonary failure and heart failure. Death is usually from lung failure.

### Mustard gas

The Germans introduced mustard gas in July 1917. Mustard gas caused more casualties than all the rest put together. And mustard gas was the most feared by allied troops.

Mustard gas could also penetrate skin, so gas masks weren't complete protection.

7. American Expeditionary Force soldiers pose in their gas masks in the Lorraine sector in France.



(U.S. Army Heritage & Education Center)



Mustard gas is a vesicant, causing severe blistering of the skin, and attacking the respiratory tract and the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth. While most patients recovered their vision, a significant number remained permanently blind.

## Gas Masks

After gas was used in 1915, there was a flurry of activity to produce an effective yet portable gas mask.

Gas masks first used an absorbent pad treated with chemical absorbing fabric. More elaborate sorbent compounds were used to defeat other respiratory poison gases used such as phosgene, diphosgene and chloropicrin. Charcoal was found to be an effective filter.

Later versions used a separate canister worn on the belt that held the filter media.



Special masks were made for dogs and horses, as they were used on the front lines.

## Medical Treatment

About all the medical services could do for chlorine and phosgene gas victims was to put patients on bed rest, and hope that severe symptoms didn't emerge.

Mustard gas was another story. The casualty had to be stripped, and completely washed. The eyes had to be washed out completely to avoid late damage.

Although it acted more slowly, mustard also attacked the lungs, especially the lower respiratory tract, causing a refractory kind of pulmonary edema.

## Psychological Injuries

Psychological damage to soldiers was commonplace in WWI, including brain trauma, shell shock and PTSD.

But perhaps more than any other factor, the gas attack was most feared by soldiers. It couldn't be seen or heard, so it must always be watched for and detected by gas sentries. And if a person didn't have gas masks at hand, the soldier feared certain death. Unlike shrapnel or a bullet, poison gas couldn't be treated or removed.

Even after separation from military service, many soldiers claimed the effects of gas later in their lives.

## Casualties

The AEF had about 1,500 deaths from poison gas, out of 52,000 battlefield deaths.

But the total number of gas injuries was estimated at 90,000 to 100,000, or 30% of all casualties.

Overall, there were 1.3 million gas casualties during the war, and about 90,000 deaths. About half of the deaths were among the Russian army, which was notably slow in providing protective gear to its soldiers.

## Another Agreement in 1925

After the war, an international agreement – the 1925 Geneva Protocol – was signed, with all nations swearing never to use poison gas.

Gas was not used during World War II. But it has been used in lesser conflicts since, notably the Iran-Iraq war.

## And Today

The US has maintained stocks of poison gas, but has never used them on the battlefield since World War I.

Newer poison gases, such as the organophosphate nerve agents sarin, soman, tabun, and VX, are much more potent. They cause death from pulmonary edema and respiratory failure and are more lethal than the gases used in World War I.

And scientists today are working to make fabric coatings for uniforms that can rapidly neutralize some of the deadliest poisons – nerve agents. [Read more here.](#)



Currently, US soldiers have uniforms that absorb nerve agents, but don't destroy them. The goal is to make a uniform that can do both.

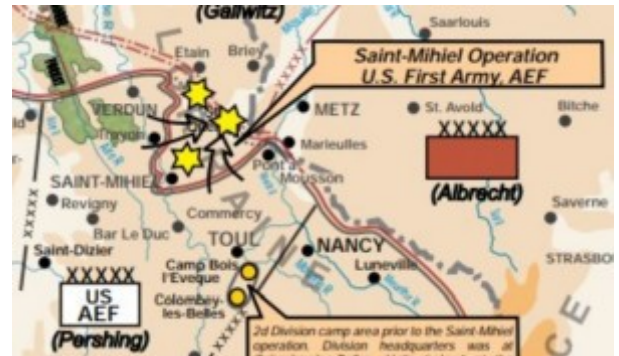


# Ben Teply – WWI – St Mihiel Salient

The battle of St. Mihiel was the first major operation of an all-American force.

## The Overall Allied Plan

General Foch's overall plan was to conduct operations to reduce **salients** and straighten the front line to secure rail and roads behind the front for a larger Allied offensive in 1919.



## Salient?

What the heck is a salient?

*salient* **noun** *sa-li-ent* / \ 'sā-lyənt , -lē-ənt \

*Definition of salient (Entry 2 of 2): something (such as a promontory) that projects outward or upward from its surroundings especially: an outwardly projecting part of a fortification, trench system, or line of defense*

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/salient>

## St. Mihiel Salient

If we look again at the Western Front, we can see that the St. Mihiel Salient is a prominent one.

Even with no military experience, it looks obvious that this salient presents an obstacle to nearby military actions by the Allied Forces.

The St. Mihiel Salient had been won in 1914, when German troops breached the French line and took the territory. After four years, it had been heavily entrenched and fortified.

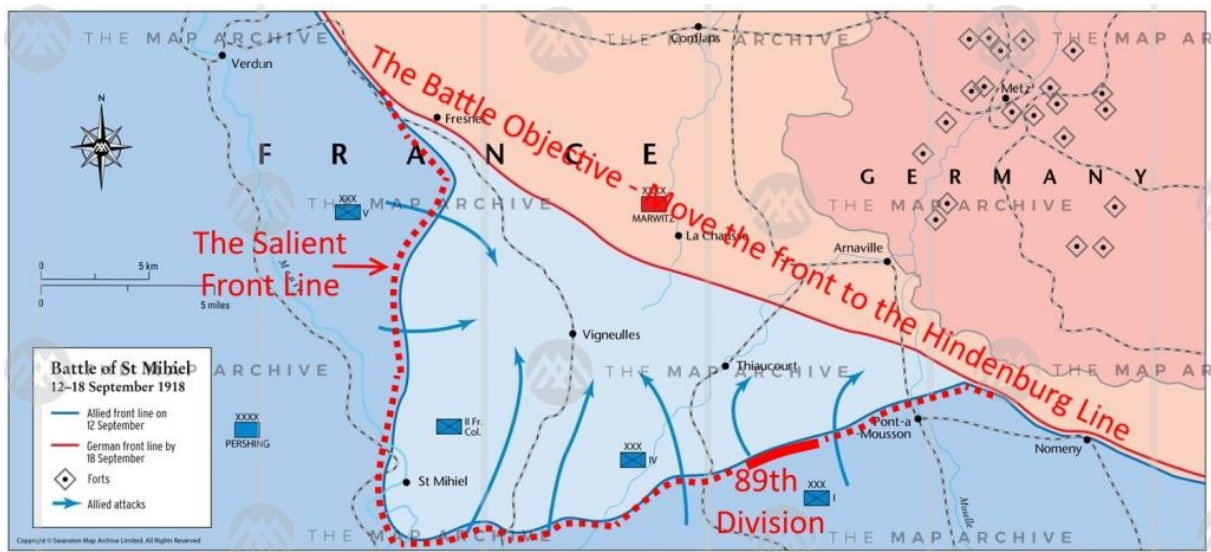


## The AEF Plan

General Pershing looked for an opportunity for the American Expeditionary Force's first combat operation as a stand-alone American army. The most promising was the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. This aligned with Foch's plan, and Foch approved.

Pershing thought that a successful attack would validate the decision to create an independent American army and convince the British and French to recognize the Americans as equal partners in the war effort.

The Allied plan was to attack the salient with overwhelming force, and execute a pincer operation to cut off the salient and straighten out the front line.



## Preparation

The buildup for the St. Mihiel attack involved over half a million Americans and 110,000 Frenchmen. Supporting the attack would require some 3,000 guns, 200,000 tons of supplies, and 50,000 tons of ammunition.

Planners began to prepare detailed marching tables, while others worked on the battle, figuring how units would be deployed to attain the objectives. I can't even imagine the scope and detail of these kinds of military plans.

The Americans planned to attack on two converging axes that would meet to cut off the salient.

High casualties were expected, as U.S. Colonel George Marshall, one of the planners, wrote:

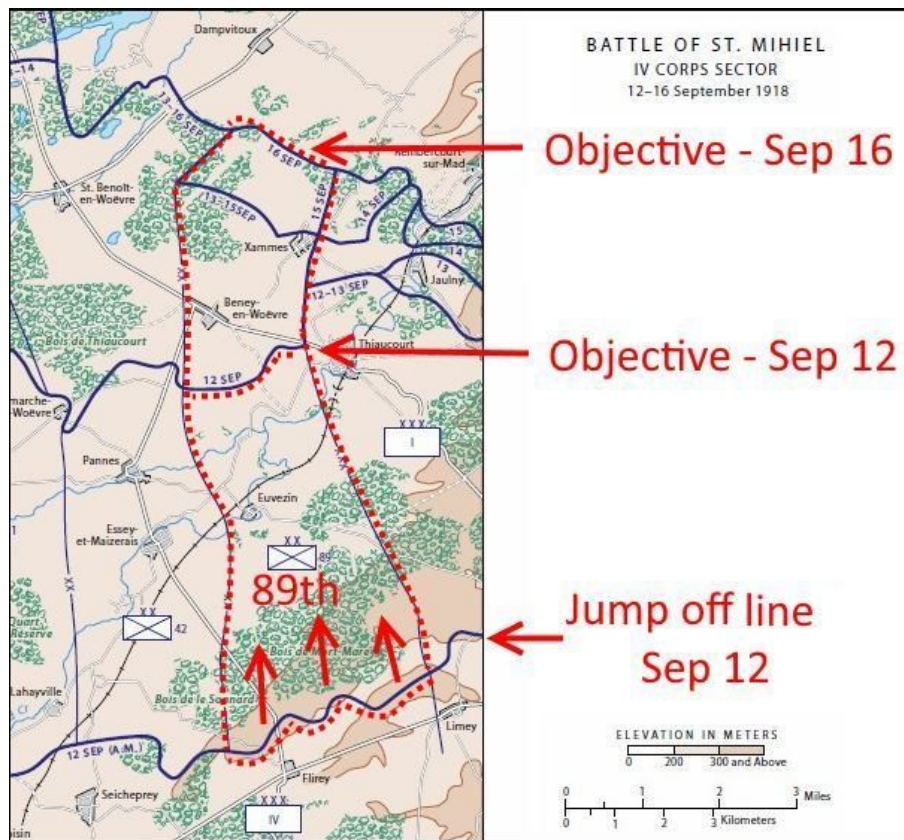
*About fifty thousand (50,000) casualties was the percentage normally to be expected and hospitalization was prepared accordingly.*

*Colonel George Marshall – Battle Plan for St Mihiel*

A major obstacle to the American operation were the many trenches, wire obstacles, and machine-gun nests that the Germans had installed.

## The Plan for 89th and Ben Teply

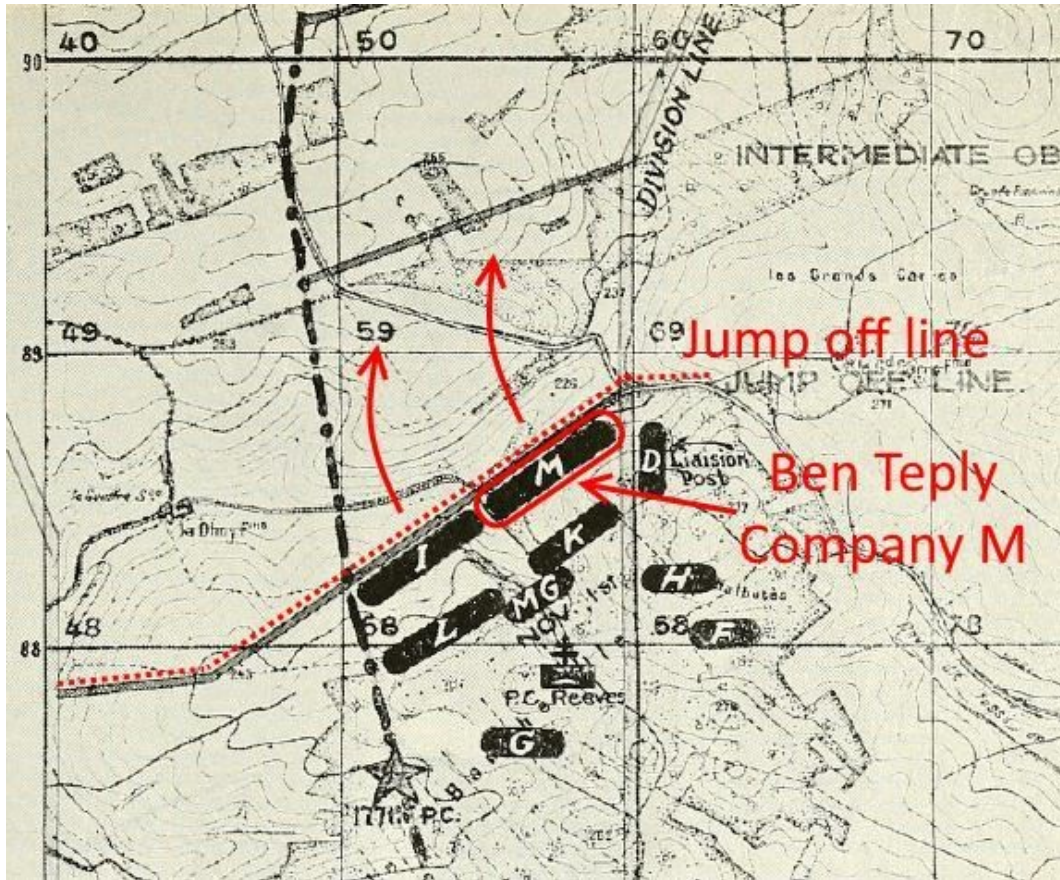
Each division had specific “lanes” of responsibility. The 89th Division was to advance through dense woods onto the open plain and defensive fortifications toward Euvezin and Thiaucourt.



St. Mihiel Battle Plan – 89th Division – IV Corps



Ben Teply and Company M would go over the top first with Company I. Companies L and K were to reinforce and back them.



*St. Mihiel Battle Plan – Company M, 353rd Infantry*

## D-Day and H-Hour

The First Army Field Order No. 9 set D-day for the operation as 12 September, with H-hour at 0500.

Pershing felt that a long term preparatory artillery barrage—as the Allies had done in previous years—would eliminate any chance of surprise and allow the enemy to plan counterstrokes. So the artillery barrage was set for only four hours, starting at H-4.

Then the bombardment would change, to lay down artillery fire about 100 yards ahead of advancing troops, continually moving the firing line forward.

## September 11

Heavy rains for the past few days had made the ground almost impassible to both the tanks and infantry.

*Wednesday, September 11, 1918*

*Hiked through dark woods. No lights allowed; guided by holding on the pack of the man ahead. Stumbled through and under brush for about half-mile into an open field where we waited in a soaking rain until about 10 PM.*

*Corporal Eugene Kennedy, Diary, 78th Division*

## September 12

At precisely 0100 on September 12, 3,000 Allied guns simultaneously began firing a massive volley.

*Thurs. Sept. 12th, 1918*

*We then started on our hike to the St. Mihiel Front arriving on the crest of a hill about 1 am. I saw a sight which I shall never forget.*

*In one instant the entire front as far as the eye could reach in either direction was a sheet of flame while the heavy artillery made the earth quake.*

*Corporal Eugene Kennedy, Diary, 78th Division Diary*

## Over the Top

At 0500 the heavy artillery stopped, and the rolling barrage hit the ground just in front of the infantry. H-Hour had arrived.

The men had been in the mud and rain all night. Now it was over the top. They crossed the jumping off line.

The rolling artillery barrage ahead of them advanced one hundred meters toward the enemy trenches every four minutes.

The attackers faced fierce resistance. Braving machine gun and rifle fire, they advanced.



The 89th Division had a difficult assignment. The woods of Bois de Mort-Mare extended across most of the front with only a narrow strip of open ground to the east, where Ben Teply and Company M were.

*At five o'clock the whole mass of men jumped up out of the trench and started through the wire. The first man to be killed in my vicinity was Private Reyelts. He was hit by a rifle bullet just as he jumped out of the trench.*

*I became entangled in the wire and had my leggins completely torn off.*

*I went forward and saw one man lying in a trench shot through the leg. Another was lying behind a bush receiving first aid.*

*Captain Wood, Company D*

They advanced, the 178th Infantry Brigade on the left and the 177th Infantry Brigade with Ben's Company M on the right. Both brigades suffered heavy casualties as they approached the woods.



Open Attack at St. Mihiel by Lucien Jonas, ca. 1927. Jonas, a WWI artist, produced this drawing of U.S. forces firing invaluable Hotchkiss machine guns in the Battle of Saint-Mihiel.  
Library of Congress, LC-DIG-pga-03886

An exploding shell knocked Lt. Hunter Wickersham to the ground with a severe wound. He continued to lead his platoon until he collapsed and died.

Lt. Wray fell on the morning of the 12th, and stretcher bearers Homes and Lamson rushed to his aid at the cost of their own lives.

The Germans too were suffering heavy casualties. Under such pressure, the line cracked, and soon hundreds of enemy prisoners were streaming to the rear.



## Family Nibbles

By 0800, the Mort-Mare woods were in American hands and the division was advancing toward the next defensive line.

By 1230, they reached the southern edge of the Bois de Nonsard and Bois de Thiaucourt and captured the town of Nonsard. The infantry had advanced eight kilometers through the muddy fields and paused to rest.



*The capture of the key town of Thiaucourt and the high ground to the north on 12 September made the continued hold on the Saint-Mihiel salient by German forces impossible.*

Schutz Group Photographers' Collection, Library of Congress

Three officers and two hundred men had been wounded. Four officers and thirty-five enlisted men had been killed.

The commanders felt the Germans were in chaos and retreating, and they wanted to press the attack further. They requested and got permission to continue the attack toward the objectives of Day 2.

So the attack continued into the afternoon.

## Wounded

By early afternoon, the men had advanced almost to Thiacourt.

Ben Teply was somewhere along the right front, probably southwest of Thiacourt.

At about 1500, he was hit by gun shrapnel in his right leg.

He probably looked for cover and administered initial first aid himself.

We will look at his medical situation in more detail in the next post.

He was out of the battle.



## The Outcome

By the evening of September 12, the troops attacking the salient's southern boundary were a day ahead of their scheduled objective.

And by September 14, the salient was pinched off and the front line was pushed back to the Hindenburg line. Allied objectives were met.

The successful offensive resulted in 7,000 casualties on the Allied side, far below the expected number of 50,000. The Americans captured 16,000 prisoners and 450 enemy guns.



*German prisoners – St Mihiel Salient – September 1918*

Ben was one of 195 wounded and 88 killed from the 353rd.

20		89TH DIVISION — SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS			
		CASUALTIES, LUCEY SECTOR, ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE AND EUVEZIN SECTOR			
		Aug. 4- Sept. 11	Sept. 12-16	Sept. 17- Oct. 11	Total
353d Inf.....	89th Division { W.....	51	195	178	424
	{ DW.....	1	34	8	43
	{ K.....	3	54	18	75
354th Inf.....	{ W.....	248	61	234	543
	{ DW.....	8	7	14	29
	{ K.....	7	8	22	37
355th Inf.....	{ W.....	289	197	83	569
	{ DW.....	54	18	6	78
	{ K.....	5	48	7	60
		{ W.....	6	106	404
W - Wounded					
DW - Died of Wounds					
K - Killed in Action					



*The World War I Saint-Mihiel American Cemetery and Memorial, final resting place for more than 4,000 Americans, in Thiaucourt, France, was dedicated in 1937. It is one of numerous American cemeteries abroad maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC).*

ABMC Lithograph



## Nibbles Extra Credit

### D-Day and H-Hour

June 6, 1944 was the first D-Day. Nope. The St. Mihiel Offensive in 1918 was the first use of the terms D-Day and H-Hour.

The U.S. Army Center of Military History identifies this distinct origin: "In Field Order Number 9, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, dated September 7, 1918: 'The First Army will attack at H hour on D day with the object of forcing the evacuation of the St. Mihiel Salient.'"

It was a revolutionary advance in military battle planning.

The D in D-Day means the date the planned operation is to begin. Likewise, the H in H-Hour means the hour the operation will begin.

So all planning uses D+1 for the next day after the battle is to begin, D-3 is the third day before. H+5 means five hours after the battle begins, H-1 is one hour before.

Using this terminology allows the planning to be fully developed without specifying a calendar date or time.

So if an operation is planned for September 1, 1918 at 0300 hour, then D-Day is September 1 and H-Hour is 0300. But if something changes, like weather, the operation can be changed to September 12 at 0500 without modifying the plan.

## More Nibbles Extra Credit

If a picture is worth a thousand words, a video is worth a million. Here are two remarkable videos, both filmed at the same place and time that Ben Teply fought and was wounded in the St Mihiel battle.

He was there. You can see what he saw – battle, chaos behind the line, the massive scope of the effort. You can almost see him.

The first is a 9 minute video of the St. Mihiel offensive. Watch for the 89 when the map is shown. That's Ben's 89th Division.

It begins on September 12, the day Ben is wounded. Can you see him in the video?

<https://youtu.be/jvxEtVqOWng>

Another video, 11 minutes, with footage of 89th Division. I think it's even more interesting, as it shows a lot about behind the lines activities. And the huge scope of the operation. For sure, these are scenes that Ben saw.

<https://youtu.be/9csCFbxnJHA>

Did you see him?

# Ben Teply – WWI – Medical Treatment

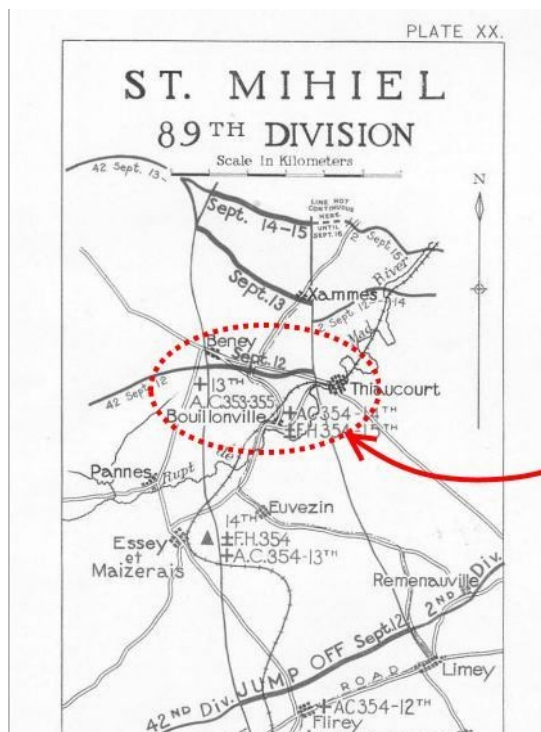
Ben Teply took a shrapnel wound in his right thigh on the afternoon of September 12.

Using his own records, some collateral info, and a bit of conjecture, we can follow his medical treatment.



Timeline	
Sep 12, 1918	Ben Teply wounded by shrapnel at St. Mihiel
Sep 13, 1918	Ben receives iodine treatment at dressing station
Sep 14, 1918	Ben processed at Evacuation Hospital 1
Sep 18, 1918	Ben at Base Hospital 23, Vittel, shrapnel removed
Sep 24, 1918	Ben at Base Hospital 22, Beau Desert, Diken treatment
Oct 16, 1918	Ben transferred to Beau Desert convalescent center

## Where He Fell – September 12



Ben wounded  
- Sep 12  
1500



## Family Nibbles

A man's treatment would begin with his own first-aid dressing, or help from his battlefield comrades.

Each man had two gauze bandages, two gauze compresses, and two safety pins. That sounds pretty feeble, but it was to prevent further loss of blood, and reduce the possibility of secondary infection.

If he was lucky enough to have stretcher bearers find him, they were trained in how to apply field dressings, control hemorrhage, splint fractures and to protect the wounded from gas.



## Aid Station

The injured soldier made his way to the aid station, either by stretcher or on his own or with help from comrades. The aid station would move every day or two in order to follow the progress of the battle line and be 500 to 1500 yards to the rear.

I'd guess that Ben couldn't walk on his own. I think he would have been moved by stretcher to an aid station.



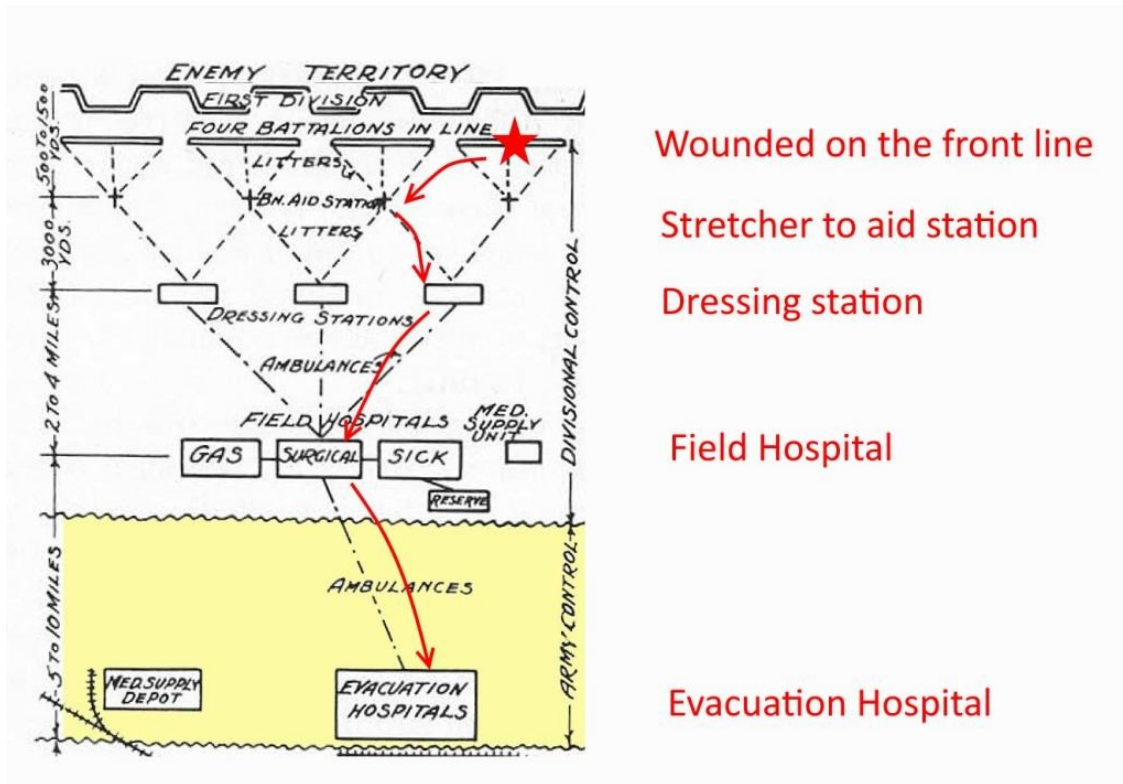
*Aid Station*



The aid station would deliver critical care

- *Arresting hemorrhage*
- *Inspecting and readjusting the patient's dressings and splints*
- *Administering morphine and the anti-tetanus serum*
- *Treating for shock and gas injuries*

Then the aid station would try to move the patient to the rear to a dressing station.



Medical Treatment and Evacuation Diagram

## Dressing Station

3000 yards to the rear of the aid station were the dressing stations.

The dressing station was similar to the battalion aid station in that it continued to provide emergency care.

At this level more sophisticated treatment could be carried out. Besides stabilizing patients, this facility had a continuous system of evacuation by ambulances from the battlefield to the field hospital for triage.



## Family Nibbles

I believe this is where Ben's field medical tag was assigned on September 13. If he was injured on the 12th, then it was a day before he arrived at the dressing station.

They treated his wound with iodine.



Medical tag – Ben Teply

## 353rd Field Hospital

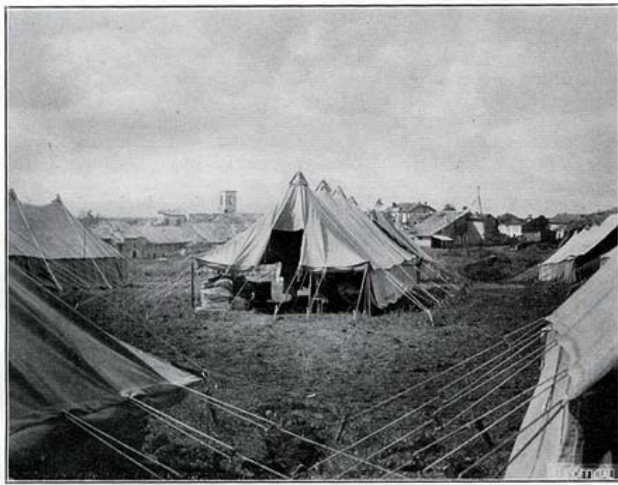
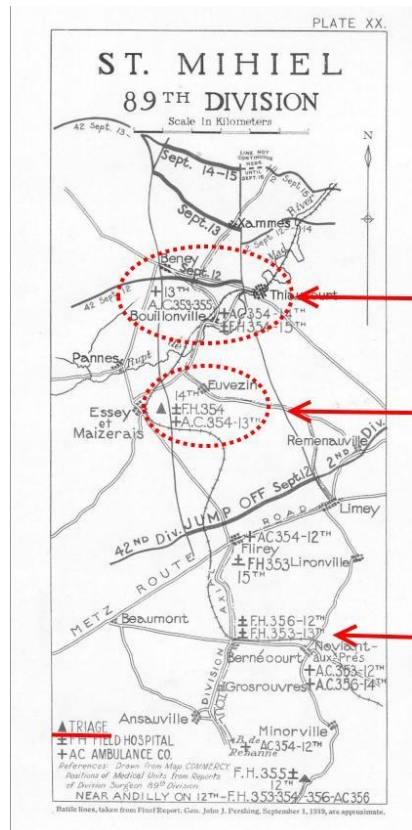


FIG. 62.—Field Hospital No. 353, 89th Division, at Bernecourt, France, during the St. Mihiel operation

353rd Field Hospital – St Mihiel operation

Two to four miles behind the line was the field hospital. It moved every few days to keep up with the line.

On September 13, the 353rd Field Hospital was near Bernecourt.



Ben wounded  
- Sep 12

Aid and  
Dressing Station  
- Sep 13

FH 353 - Sep 13  
Bernecourt





On September 13 four ambulances of Ambulance Company No. 353 got through to Bouillonville. The company had established a dressing station there. But on account of mud, bad roads across No Man's Land, and congested traffic, it could not evacuate patients to the triage that night.

Next day 4 ambulances carried 16 litter patients to Bernecourt, and by evening of the 14th this company had transported 600 cases. One of these was probably Ben Teply.

## Triage

In 1918, the US adopted the French method of "triage".

Triage is one of the most important concepts of battlefield care. It was probably formulated by Jean Larrey, the chief surgeon of Napoleon's Grand Armée. Formally, it consists of dividing patients into three categories:

- *Those who will recover with minimal or no care.*
- *Those who may die without immediate intervention.*
- *Those who are unlikely to live, regardless of treatment*

Triage is a cold concept. It requires abandoning some patients to die, in order to spare resources for those who can be saved with reasonable effort.

The field hospital referred him to the Evacuation hospital, probably EH No. 1.



## Evacuation Hospital

The Evacuation Hospital is 5 to 10 miles behind the line. It's the last medical step under control of the attacking army.

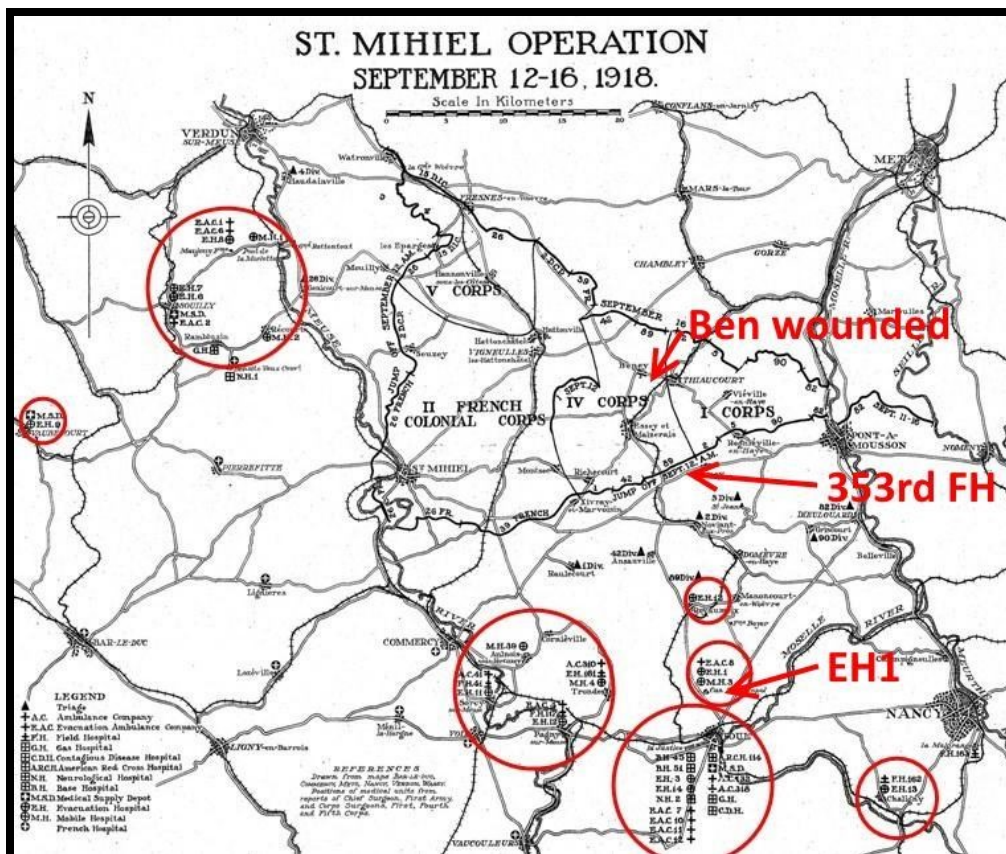
You can see the Evacuation Hospital stamp that Ben was processed there.

I think it's Evacuation Hospital 1, and he was processed on September 14.

Date of entry and medical unit receiving patient must be recorded immediately on admission. Brief clinical notes are to be added later and signed by M. O.			
Field Evacuation Camp	Hospital No. 23	Base Hospital No. 22	Base Hospital No. 22
Date of Entry	Date of Entry 9/14/18	Date of Entry 9/24/18	Date of Entry 9/24/18
Field Evacuation Hospital No. 1		Date of Entry 9/14/18	
<p><b>FIELD MEDICAL CARD</b></p> <p>Name <b>TEPLY BENJAMIN</b></p> <p>Rank <b>MAJ</b> No. <b>2177472</b></p> <p>Regiment or Staff Corps <b>353rd Co. M.</b></p> <p>Line of Duty—Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wounded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Field Hosp. No. _____ Evac. Hosp. No. _____</p> <p>Dressing Sta. No. _____ Camp Hosp. No. _____</p> <p>Date of Admission _____</p>			
<p><i>F.B. removed at R.H. 23/18 according to patient. Carried Pakin treatment. Oct 13/18 Ready for con duty in a short time. Trans. Cgn. Camp. J. R. Thompson</i></p>			

This card must accompany the patient, attached to his clothing. It must not be destroyed. It will be transmitted with the patient if he is evacuated to the U. S. Temperature charts or additional clinical notes may be sent with this card in the same envelope

Ben Tepy – Medical Record – Evacuation Hospital



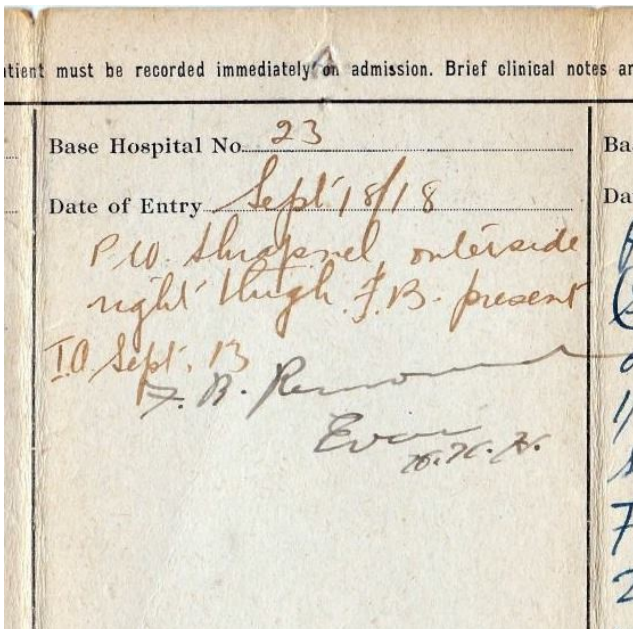


## Base Hospital 23 – Vittel, Vosges

From evacuation hospitals, patients were sent by hospital trains to base hospitals located in the intermediate sections. There were 65 hospital trains.

Ben was transferred to Base Hospital 23, in Vittel.

Ben arrived on September 18, six days after he was wounded, and five days after his iodine treatment.



Ben Teply – Medical Record – Base Hospital 23

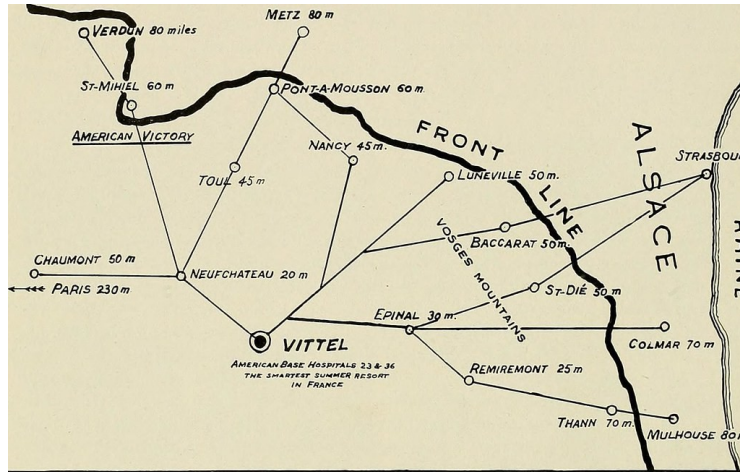
The medical record entry at BH 23 shows “P.W. Shrapnel, outside right thigh. F.B. (foreign body) present. I.A. (In action) Sept. 13.”

And then “F.B. Removed”. (Foreign body removed.) So Ben had an operation to remove the shrapnel from his thigh, probably on September 18, the day he arrived.



## Family Nibbles

Base Hospital 23 was about 60 miles southeast of St. Mihiel. So Ben was no longer in the command area of the 353rd. Base Hospitals were under command of Services of Supply (S.O.S).



Base Hospital No. 23 was organized in January 1917, at the General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

After arriving in France, the unit proceeded to Vittel, Department of Vosges, its permanent station, arriving there December 19, 1917. The hospital occupied in Vittel 21 buildings, with a bed capacity of 1,800, which could be expanded in emergency to 2,800.

A few days later, Ben was referred to another Base Hospital 22.

## Base Hospital 22

Ben was transferred to Base Hospital 22, in Beau Desert. He arrived September 24.



We don't know if he had infection, but he received Carrel-Dakin treatment. (See Nibbles Extra Credit)

On October 13, the surgeon reported that he would be ready for duty in a short time, and then transferred him to the convalescent center, which was at the same hospital complex.

Base Hospital No. 22 was organized in July 1916, at Milwaukee, Wis., and was mobilized on January 7, 1918. It arrived June 22, 1918, in Beau Desert, Department of Gironde, and was the first hospital of a group that later became the hospital center.



Base Hospital 22

The hospital had a bed capacity of 1,000, but during the stress of work in the fall of 1918 the hospital expanded to surrounding vacant units, until on November 10, 1918, 5,098 cases were under treatment.

The statistics for BH22 in October 1918, when Ben was there:

- Patients received..... 5,448
- Returned to duty..... 1,332
- Transferred to other hospitals ..... 449
- Average evacuated per day..... 175
- Forwarded to convalescent camps..... 1,282
- Deaths..... 84

notes are to be added later and signed by M. O.

Base Hospital No. 22

Date of Entry 9/24/18

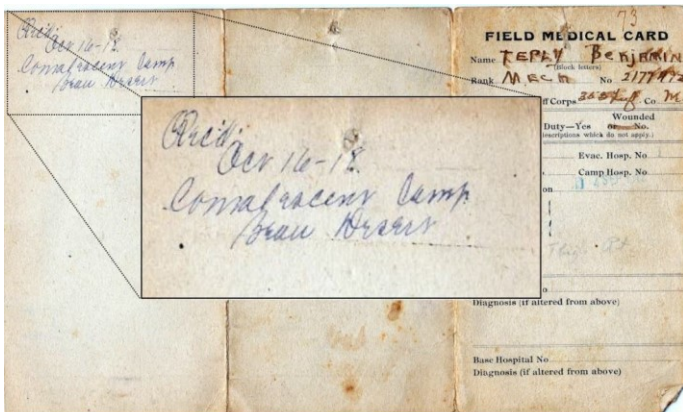
Patient received 8.8 W,  
(Shrapnel) of Rt. leg  
outer aspect middle  
1/3 of thigh, in action  
Sept 12/18, A.T.S. 1500  
F.B. removed at B.H.  
23/18 according to  
patient  
Carrel-Dakin treatment.  
Oct 13/18 Ready for  
duty in a short time.  
Trans. Con. Camp.  
J. Thompson  
M. O.

It will be transmitted with the patient if he is

Ben Teply – Medical Record – Base Hospital 22

## Beau Desert Convalescent Camp

Ben was transferred to the Convalescent Camp on October 16.



Ben Teply – Medical Record – Beau Desert Convalescent Center

In the late fall of 1917, Beau Desert, in the vicinity of Bordeaux, was selected as the site for a hospital center, and construction began in December of that year. The site, about 5 miles west from Bordeaux and near the small village of Pichey, was a nearly level tract of land of approximately 550 acres.

The convalescent camp was organized late in July 1918, and consisted of 25 wooden buildings and about 200 double hospital-ward tents, giving a capacity of about 4,500 beds, with a possible expansion to 8,000. The largest number ever accommodated was 3,800.



Beau Desert Convalescent Camp



## Nibbles Extra Credit

### Carrel-Dakin Treatment

Ben received Carrel-Dakin treatment at Base Hospital 22.

Following is an article about the Carrel-Dakin treatment, quoted from *“Delivery of Medical Care on the Battlefield – The United States World War One Centennial Commission – Medical Care in World War I.”*

“The first principle of wound treatment is, and has been, debridement. This means cleaning the wound of all dirt and foreign matter, cutting out tissue which is too damaged to heal, and washing out the wound to remove dirt and debris too small to be seen.

Today, the surgeon has an array of antibiotics, which are used to irrigate the wound, and given systemically, to prevent and treat infection. During the Great War, antibiotics were still 20 to 30 years in the future.

The great advance of general anesthesia, however, was very well-established, permitting the surgeon to take enough time to properly clean and debride wounds.

Further, aseptic surgery was well-accepted, and practiced even on the battlefield. This avoids putting new bacteria in the wound, to further complicate healing. Even irrigation fluids were (and are) sterile.

Lacking antibiotics, surgeons used the older doctrines of antisepsis. Several local antiseptics were available, including various preparations of iodine, phenol, alcohols, and, ironically enough, chlorine. The problem was to use something which would kill bacteria, yet not damage tissue.

The English-American chemist, Henry Drysdale Dakin, devised a solution of sodium hypochlorite, made initially by bubbling chlorine gas through a solution of sodium hydroxide or sodium carbonate.

It was not harmful to tissues, and even would help to “float” dead cells free of the surrounding tissue.

Working with the French-American surgeon Alexis Carrell, mentioned above, they developed the so-called Carrell-Dakin technique of wound irrigation.

To this day, the solution is still available as Dakin’s solution.

After the surgeon has debrided the wound, it is then irrigated with one or more liters of Dakin’s solution, some of which is left in the wound.

Open wounds were then irrigated with Dakin's solution every three or four hours or left packed with Dakin's-soaked gauze. Military surgeons have long learned that trying to close battlefield wounds frequently resulted in closed wound infections.

Most battlefield wounds were left open for subsequent closure. Before the war, both Carrell and Dakin were in New York, and they may have developed the technique there. It was first used early in the war, when Maj Carrell was serving in the French Medical Corps.

The grim reality was that two-thirds of all casualties on the Western Front were produced by artillery shells. Machine guns and rifles used the same ammunition, and between them produced most of the rest.

Bayonet wounds were so uncommon that they were tabulated under "miscellaneous wounds" in the hospital log books.

Shrapnel from bursting artillery shells produces particularly ugly wounds, with a great deal of tissue damage and foreign material carried into the wound, including dirt from the trench environment. Frequently, the unfortunate soldier was also buried in the collapsed trench."

# Ben Teply – WWI – Armistice!

At 0830 on the morning of November 11, word was received at 89th Division headquarters that an armistice would go into effect at 1100 and that all firing should cease at that time.

The 89th Division had gone from St. Mihiel to the battle of Meuse-Argonne, with the offensive beginning on November 1. The battle was one of the biggest of the war. Fierce fighting had raged for 10 days.



## The Backstory

*Note: The following information on the Armistice is excerpted from “Why World War I Ended With an Armistice Instead of a Surrender”, on History.com.*

The Germans had started making overtures about an armistice in early October. At first they tried to go through U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, fearing that the British and the French would insist upon harsh terms. But that didn’t succeed.

The Germans finally sent a late-night radio message to Marshal Ferdinand Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, requesting permission to send a delegation through the lines to negotiate an armistice, and asked for a general cease-fire. Forty-five minutes later, Foch replied. He ignored the cease-fire request but gave the Germans permission to come.

On the night of November 7, three automobiles made their way through no-man’s land in northern France, as a German bugler sounded a truce and another soldier waved a white flag. The German envoys boarded a French train and traveled through the night. On the morning of November 8, they pulled into a railroad siding in the Forest of Compiègne, alongside Foch’s railroad car.

For the Germans, there was the fear of national disgrace. Whoever proposed a laying-down of arms would be hated by militaristic Germans for the rest of his life. Indeed, Matthias Erzberger, the politician who reluctantly agreed to lead the German delegation, would be murdered not quite three years later by German ultra-nationalist extremists.







*Armistice Negotiations – November 1918*

There wasn't much negotiation. French General Maxime Weygand read the terms that the Allies had decided upon.

The Germans became distraught that they would have to disarm, fearing that they'd be unable to defend their government against communist revolutionaries. But they had little leverage.

On the morning of November 11, Erzberger and Foch met for the final negotiations. The German emissary tried his best to persuade Foch to make the agreement less severe. Foch made a few small changes, including letting the Germans keep a few of their weapons. Finally, just before dawn, the agreement was signed.

The Germans agreed to pull their troops out of France, Belgium and Luxembourg within 15 days, or risk becoming prisoners of the Allies. They had to turn over their arsenal, including 5,000 artillery pieces, 25,000 machine guns and 1,700 airplanes, along with 5,000 railroad locomotives, 5,000 trucks and 150,000 wagons. Germany also had to give up the contested territory of Alsace-Lorraine. And they agreed to the indignity of Allied forces occupying German territory along the Rhine, where they would stay until 1930.

## Armistice!

When the 89th Division received the word of the armistice, orders were sent out immediately to the battalions by whatever means possible – phone, courier, runner, etc. Artillery was ordered to stop firing at 1045 in order to avoid mistakes.

And so it was that the guns fell silent on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918.

Here's an amazing "recording" of the sound of the Armistice. It reconstructs the sound for two minutes, from 1059 to 1101.

<https://codatocoda.bandcamp.com/album/iwm-ww1-armistice-interpretation-sound-installation>

The *End of the War* shows a 'recording' made on film of sound pressure impulses picked up by 'sound ranging' equipment stationed along the allied front.

Obviously, the world rejoiced.



## 89th Division

The division was reassigned to the Army of Occupation, and on November 24 began a march into Germany.

The division stayed in Germany until May 6, 1919, at which time it returned to the U.S.

## Ben Teply

On November 11, Ben was in Beau Desert Convalescent Camp near Bordeaux, waiting to be reassigned to his unit. The doctor had written on October 13 that he would be “ready in a short time”.

The Armistice changed all that.

On November 25, 1918, the War Department modified General Orders that changed conditions for those in hospitals and convalescent units.

Now the attention of medical officers would no longer focus on physical reclamation of the soldier for duty, but rather on making the soldier fit to return to civilian life as soon as possible.

Here’s what it meant for Ben:

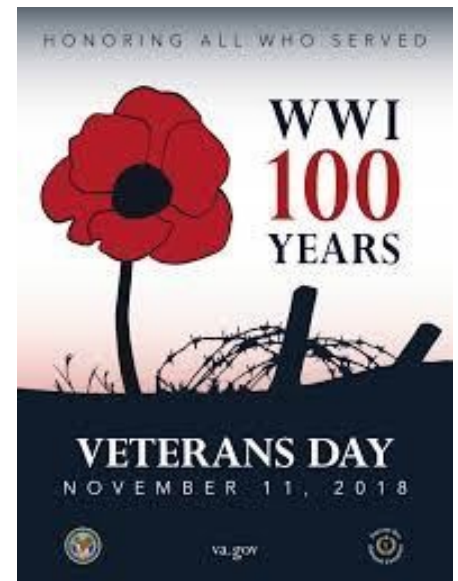
- *He would not be transferred back to his division.*
- *He would be incorporated into a newly formed convalescent unit.*
- *He would be sent to the convalescent center at Camp Funston.*
- *He would be discharged as soon as possible.*

Do you think he was happy?

## Legacy of November 11

November 11 itself would become a hallowed day in the U.S. In 1919, President Wilson proclaimed the first Armistice Day, which in 1926 became a permanent legal holiday.

And in 1954, the U.S. Congress—at the urging of veterans’ organizations—changed its name to Veterans Day to honor service members who had served in World War II and the Korean War.





# Ben Teply – WWI – Discharge and Home

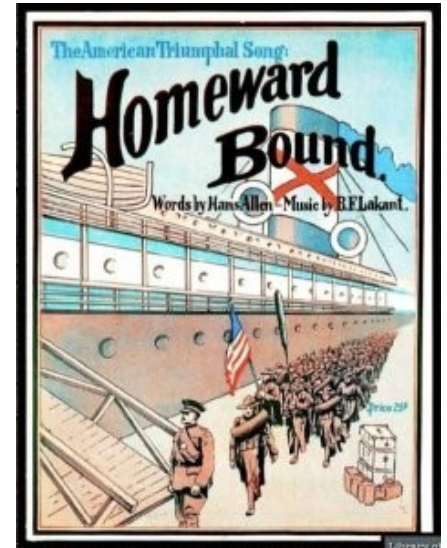
The Armistice occurred on November 11, 1918.

By the end of November, the army had refocused its mission:

- *The army in Europe was now an army of occupation*
- *A major demobilization was begun to return the troops to civilian life.*



*Ben Teply, Hanover, KS WWI*



At the time of the Armistice, Ben Teply was at the Beau Desert Convalescent Center near Bordeaux.

## A Change of Mission

*Since it is the intention to discharge all oversea convalescents as soon as possible, consistent with the maximum physical improvement, commanders of general hospitals will, as far as practicable, send convalescents to the camps nearest to the homes of the men to be discharged.*

*Excerpt from revisions to General Orders, November 1918*

Here's what it meant for Ben:

- *He would be incorporated into a newly formed convalescent unit.*
- *He would be sent to the convalescent center at Camp Funston.*
- *He would be discharged as soon as possible.*

## Aboard the USS Maui

On the morning of November 30, the USS Maui steamed up the Gironde River to the American docks at Bassens, just outside Bordeaux.

The Maui had been commissioned from commercial service as a transport ship in 1918. It had made several trips carrying troops to Europe, and then returning with a small number of sick and wounded.

But on this trip the Maui would take on a full load of 2,160. One of those men was Ben Teply.



*USS Maui – Embarking soldiers in Bordeaux*

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION, HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY							
PASSENGER LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS AND CASUALS							
INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THIS FORM							
Separate lists of FIVE COPIES EACH, will be filled out by each company or detachment commander as follows: 1st List: Officers arranged according to rank, Army Field Clerks, Field Clerks O.M.C., Nurses and Civilian Employees. Names should be numbered consecutively beginning with No. 1. 2d List: Non-commissioned Officers above Grade 17 (Par. 9, A. R.), arranged according to grade. 3d List: Enlisted men below Grade 16, (Par. 9, A. R.), arranged according to the usual formation of the Company, that is, by squads. These names should be numbered consecutively beginning with No. 1.							
To be filled in by Embarkation Forward Adjutant	NAME (Give full name of organization including company and regional designation)	Rank & Corps (If Pvt., Capt., etc.)	Organization	U. S. S. MAUI NOTIFY IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (Give name in full, for example: Mrs. Mary A. Smith)	Date of sailing DEC 6 1918	Relation- ship	Address (Number, Street, City and State) Do not abbreviate.
	C ASUAL COMPANY B #3						
1	BURWELL WILLIAM	SGT	CO C 353 INF				60
2	CLOUGH FAY	SGT	CO I 355 INF				
3	GAMBILL WALTER	SGT	CO D 357 INF				
21	MADDINS ALEXANDER T	CPL	CO E 137 INF				
22	WILL WILLIAM D	CPL	CO F 9 INF				
23	TEPLEY BENJAMIN	MECH	CO M 353 INF				
24	SATCHELL WALTER	WAG	CO B 3 AM TR				
25	VILLARREAL JERRY	MUSC	CO L 60 INF				
26	ANDERSON EDGAR	EVT	CO A 43 CAC				
27	ANDERSON THOMAS	EVT	CO C 4 ENG				

DISPOSITION: *✓*

Five copies of this list to be handed to the representative of embarkation personnel adjutant's office at embarkment by which company embarks.

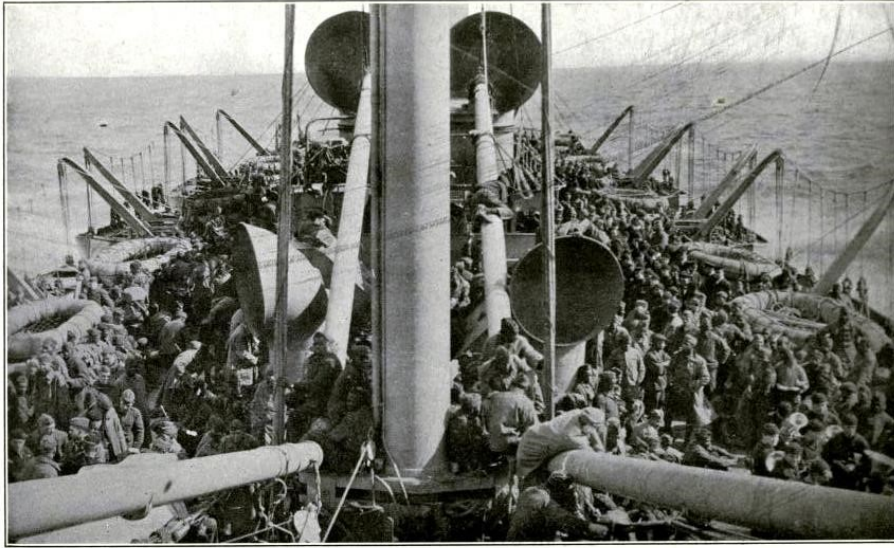
(Signature of Company Commander.)

(Rank)

The Maui left Bordeaux on December 6 and proceeded down the Gironde to anchorage off Pauillac to await the next flood tide. Anchor was weighed the next day, so December 7, 1918, Ben was leaving France and on his way home.

The voyage encountered heavy seas and high winds, so it was uncomfortable for the men. But I doubt it diminished their joy at returning to the US. On the night of December 16, the weather calmed.

The next morning land was sighted at 0530, and by 0615 the decks were swarming with soldiers. The log reported that the men were completely silent.

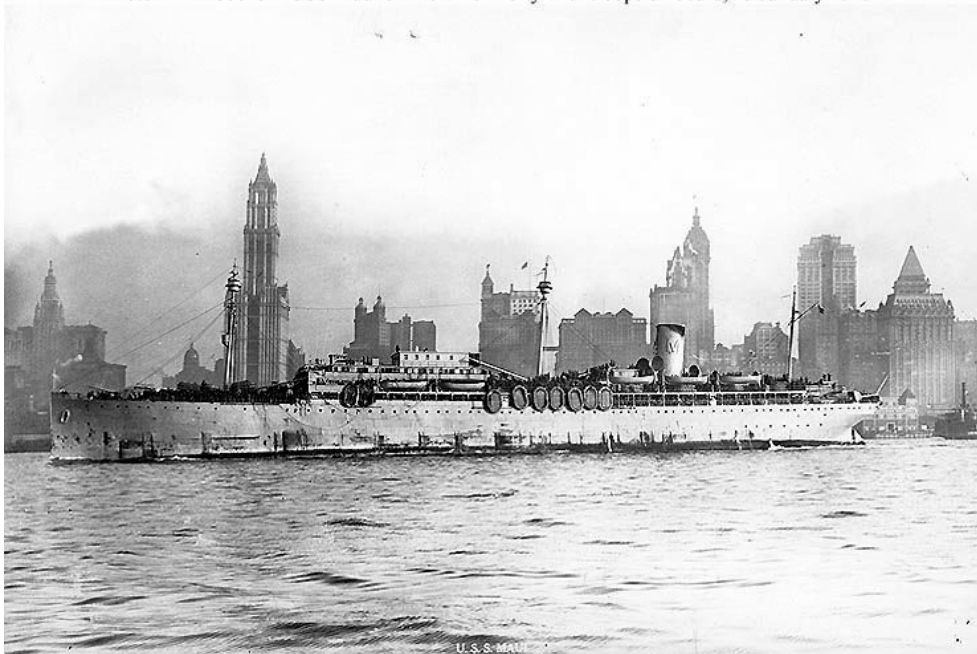


TROOPS ABOARD *U. S. S. MAUI*

New York had figured that Maui would be delayed by the storm. So the arrival was somewhat a surprise.

But the reception committee was quickly organized. A band was playing- "Smiles." Sirens and whistles screamed a welcome. And from the top of skyscrapers millions of scraps of white fluttered down. Fire tugs shot streams of water skyward. And folks ashore waved handkerchiefs. Now the soldiers aboard were waving and cheering wildly.

Photo # NH 60645 USS Maui off New York City with troops on board, 25 January 1919



Thus Maui arrived in New York on December 17, one of the first loaded troopships to arrive after the Armistice.



## Camp Merritt, New Jersey

Ben and the rest of the convalescent soldiers were transported to Camp Merritt, twenty miles up the Hudson River.

Here they would await orders to transport each of them to a convalescent unit close to their home. While here, their official duties were minimal. So for now, it was hurry up and wait.



**Back in the States**

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tepley received a message from their son Ben a few days ago saying that he had arrived safely in the good old U. S. A., being temporarily stationed at a camp in New Jersey. It will be recalled that Ben Tepley was wounded some months ago while in battle in France and his many friends will be glad to learn that he is recovering nicely. According to a ruling of the war department Ben will either be discharged in the near future or will be stationed at a near by camp until he is entirely well. When Ben comes home the band and the whole town will be out to meet him, that is if he sends word ahead that he is coming.

*The Hanover Democrat – January 3, 1919*

## Camp Funston, Kansas

By early January 1919, Ben was back at Camp Funston. Now it would be a matter of days to process his discharge.

## Discharge

On Saturday, January 18, 1919, Ben Teply was discharged from the United States Army.

Travel allowance to Washington

### ENLISTMENT RECORD.

Name: Benjamin J. Teply Grade: Private  
 Enlisted, or Inducted, Sept 24, 1917, at Washington  
 Serving in 1st Regt. U.S. Cavalry enlistment per 1st Regt. U.S. Cavalry  
 Prior service: \* None

Noncommissioned officer: None  
 Marksmanship, gunner qualification or rating: 1st  
 Horsemanship: None

Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions: U.S. 1st St. Michael's  
Verdun and Paul Breston France

Knowledge of any location: France  
 Wounds received in service: Shin shot wounds in right thigh  
 Physical condition when discharged: Good  
 Typhoid prophylaxis completed Sept 25/1917  
 Paratyphoid prophylaxis completed Oct 5/1917  
 Married or single: Single  
 Character: Excellent  
 Remarks: Service excellent and faithful  
No U.S. 1st St. Michael's under 1st Regt.  
U.S. 14 or 1st C. 31-14. No. 12

Signature of soldier: Benjamin J. Teply

DISCHARGED SOLDIER  
 U.S. SYSTEM  
 JAN 18 1919  
 MANHATTAN, N.Y.  
 No 1

Commanding Edwards B. Jackson  
1st Regt. U.S. Cavalry

\* Give company and regiment or corps or department, with inclusive dates of service in each enlistment.  
 † Give date of qualification or rating and number, date, and source of order attesting same.

KANSAS VETERANS' COMPENSATION  
 APPLIED FOR 19273  
 CLAIM NUMBER 100

## Honorable Discharge from The United States Army

OFFICE OF  
 DIRECTOR OF COMPENSATION.  
 CLAIM PAID AUG 25 1928  
 AMOUNT PAID \$ 482  
 KANSAS VETERANS' COMPENSATION BOARD.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to Certify, That Benjamin J. Teply  
2177493 1st Regt. U.S. Cavalry

THE UNITED STATES ARMY, as a TESTIMONIAL OF HONEST AND FAITHFUL SERVICE, is hereby HONORABLY DISCHARGED from the military service of the UNITED STATES by reason of Teply died A. H. O. Wash D.C.

Said Benjamin J. Teply was born in Illinois, in the State of Kansas. When enlisted he was 24 years of age and by occupation a Farmer. He had Blue eyes, Brown hair, Fair complexion, and was 5 feet 8 inches in height.

Given under my hand at Camp Funston Kansas this 18 day of January, one thousand nine hundred and 1919.

JAN 18 1919  
 OFFICE OF DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL  
 CAMP FUNSTON, KANSAS  
 PAID IN FULL \$ 244.7  
 H. R. BUTCHER, 2nd Lieut. Q. M. C.  
Robert J. M... D. C. APR 23 1919  
 CAPT. Q. M. C. Order of Congress, approved  
Edwards B. Jackson Commanding.

Form No. 225, A. G. O., Oct. 9-15. \* Insert name, Christian name first; e. g., "John Doe." † Insert Army serial number, grade, company and regiment or arm or corps or department; e. g., "1,620,302"; "Corporal, Company A, 1st Infantry." "Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps." "Sergeant, First Class, Medical Department." ‡ If discharged prior to expiration of service, give number, date, and source of order or full description of authority therefor.

## Hanover, Kansas

Sunday afternoon, January 19, a day after his discharge, Ben arrived home in Hanover to a hero's welcome.

**Ben Teply Home**

Ben Teply, another of Hanover's wounded soldiers arrived home last Sunday afternoon. Ben trained at Camp Funston and was among the first from this community to cross the pond. He was in some of the biggest battles of the war. Ben was wounded in the leg a bullet striking him just above the knee. He was given good hospital care and now appears to be about as good as new. When the train arrived last Sunday afternoon the relatives, the band, the Campfire girls, and the whole town, as well as many people from the country turned out to meet him. He was given a welcome that he will remember to the end of his life. The band and the crowd escorted him up town and then he went out home where a big reception was given him by the relatives, neighbors and friends.

*The Hanover Democrat – Jan 24, 1919*



### Benjamin Joseph Teply

**BIRTH** 10 SEP 1893 • Little Blue, Washington, Kansas, USA

**DEATH** 8 OCT 1925 • Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri, USA

great-grandfather 



# Gallagher Jarvis Cheney – WWI

Here are others of our great-grandfathers who served in World War I.

- *Thomas P Gallagher*
- *Ralph H Jarvis*
- *Ralph E Cheney*



## Thomas P Gallagher (1G)



*Tom Gallagher*

Tom Gallagher was a 1st Lieutenant in the 805th Pioneer Infantry (Colored). He served in France from August 27, 1918 to June 17, 1919.

805th Pioneer Infantry was an all-African American infantry regiment of the United States Army during World War I. The 805th contained black soldiers from the state of Mississippi. They trained at Camp Funston.



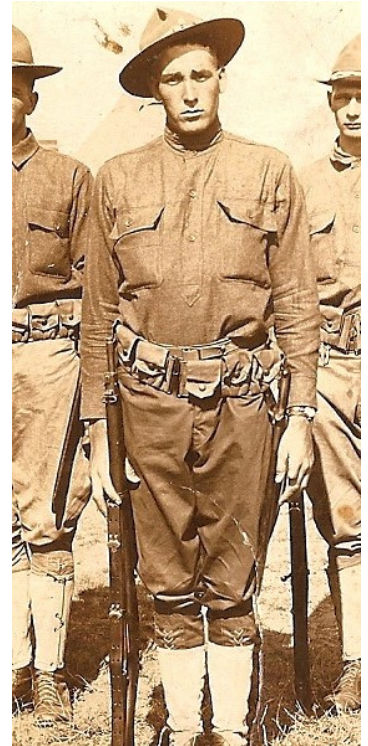
The regiment landed in France in July 1918 and served in Europe until July 1919; the division saw 39 days of action.

During World War I, the regiment was nicknamed “Bear Cats.” A commander, Colonel Chauncey Benton Humphrey boasted that his Bear Cats had “the best Jazz band in France, the best vaudeville shows in the American Expeditionary Forces, and the best baseball team of any outfit in France.”

## Ralph H Jarvis (1G)

Ralph Jarvis was a private first class in Headquarters Company of the 137th Infantry Regiment.

The 137th Infantry Regiment (First Kansas) traces its history back to the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Kansas Volunteer Militia on 17 May 1879.



*Ralph Jarvis*

In October 1917 it was consolidated with the 2nd Infantry Regiment of the Kansas National Guard to become the 137th Infantry, 35th Division. It set sail for Europe and entered the front line on 18 June 1918. The 137th was stationed in the Metz area, near where the 353rd of Ben Teply would soon be.

September saw the regiment moved into reserve for the Saint-Mihiel attack of 12–16 September. But the attack was so successful the regiment wasn't used. It was soon headed for the greatest American battle of the war.

4. U.S. scouts with 1st Battalion, 137th Infantry, play cards in the trenches in Germany.



In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in late September, the Kansas soldiers' trial by fire began; an ordeal that was to last six days and six nights. The 137th Infantry took every objective assigned it, but in the taking suffered casualties of nearly 1,300 men out of the 2,800 combatants engaged – 46%.

The regiment was relieved October 1, 1918, and after resting in the rear for 10 days, the regiment moved to Verdun and remained in the fighting until November 9.

The Armistice of November 11, 1918 finally stopped the fighting. The regiment returned to Kansas, where it demobilized at Camp Funston in May 1919.



## Ralph E Cheney (1G)

Ralph Cheney was a private in the medical corps reserve for four years.

He was in medical school at St. Louis University, so he didn't have to go to France.



Ralph Cheney

Form 1 148 REGISTRATION CARD 1300 No. 1		REGISTRAR'S REPORT 15-2-54-A	
1 Name in full	Ralph Edwin Cheney	1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)	Med. 5'10" Slender, medium, or stout (which) Medium
2 Home address	City of Gypsum, Kans.	2 Color of eyes	Grey Color of hair
3 Date of birth	January 15 1895	3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled, specify?	No.
4 Are you: (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention specify which?	Natural Born	I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:	
5 Where were you born?	Gypsum Kansas U.S.A.	Alba Roy Manning (Signature of registrar)	
6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?		Precinct	S. Eureka
7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office?	Medical Student	City or County	Salina
8 By whom employed?	St. Louis University	State	Kansas
9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?	No.	June 5 1917 (Date of registration)	
10 Married or single (which)?	Single		
11 What military service have you had? Rank	Private		
12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	State of Kansas		

Draft registration – Ralph Cheney – 1917



### Benjamin Joseph Teply

**BIRTH** 10 SEP 1893 • Little Blue, Washington, Kansas, USA  
**DEATH** 8 OCT 1925 • Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri, USA  
 great-grandfather +👤



### Thomas Paul Gallagher

**BIRTH** 11 NOV 1894 • Lamar, Barton, Missouri, USA  
**DEATH** 28 FEB 1955 • Junction City, Geary, Kansas, USA  
 great-grandfather +👤



### Ralph Hayden Jarvis

**BIRTH** 16 AUG 1894 • Aaron, Switzerland, Indiana, USA  
**DEATH** 15 FEB 1932 • Salina, Saline, Kansas, USA  
 great-grandfather +👤



### Ralph Edwin "Ned" Cheney

**BIRTH** 15 JAN 1895 • Gypsum, Saline, Kansas, USA  
**DEATH** 6 JUNE 1965 • Salina, Saline, Kansas, USA  
 great-grandfather +👤

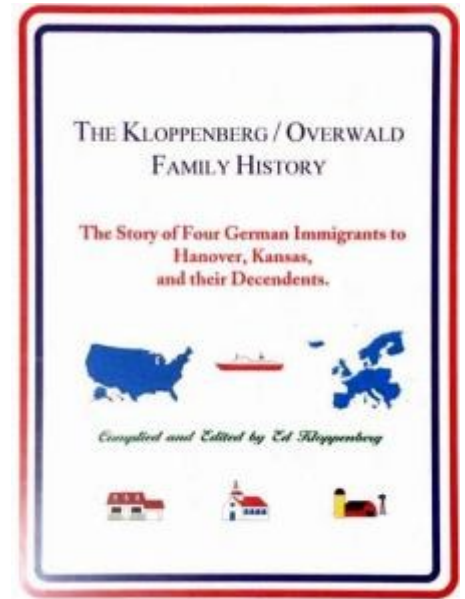


# Anna Mengers (1G) – In Her Own Words

We have a guest author for this post – Anna Kloppenberg Teply Mengers (1G).

This article is copied from “The Kloppenberg / Overwald Family History”, by Ed Kloppenberg.

The article was written in December 1992. I suspect it was really written by Alice Teply Karr, Anna’s daughter.



Back – Albert Teply and Bertha Kloppenberg  
Front – Ben Teply and Anna Kloppenberg

Anna Bernadette, second daughter of Ignatz and Anna Ross Kloppenberg was born May 2, 1900. She attended St. John’s Catholic School in Hanover, Kansas and graduated in 1915. After graduation she worked in the homes of various people in Hanover and Marysville. In 1919 she married Benjamin J. Teply at St. John’s Catholic Church in Hanover.

Ben served in World War I and was wounded while in service, having been exposed to Mustard gas. This exposure left him with an enlarged heart and resulted in being confined to a hospital on several occasions. His final days were at the Veterans Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri.

After their marriage they lived with Ben's parents and two brothers on a farm nine miles south of Hanover until they were able to locate a farm to rent. A daughter, Alice, was born to them the following year, weighing only three pounds at birth. It was only because of the expert care of Grandma Teply that she survived.

In 1921 Ben and Anna moved to the Anna Alexa farm and the following year a son, Donald Ross, was born.

Ben's death in 1925 left Anna a widow with two children, ages 5 and 3, to raise by herself. She and the children moved into Hanover, across the street from Henry and Maggie Kloppenberg, in one of the rental homes of her father, Ignatz Kloppenberg. She and her children continued to live there until July 1941.



*Anna and Ben Teply*



*Alice and Don Teply with Boone, Hanover, KS  
1928*

Anna was left to cope with many problems on her own – at age six Donald had a ruptured appendix and was in the Concordia hospital for seven weeks. She stayed with Don the length of his confinement and Alice was left in the care of Anna's sister, Mary and Bill Mika.

## Family Nibbles

For a short time in 1939 and 1940, she and Mary Mika owned and operated the “Maryanna Dress Shop.”

On July 10, 1941, Anna married Frank Mengers at St. Xavier’s parsonage in Junction City, Kansas. Frank was a rural mail carrier in Hanover.

In 1945 he retired, and they moved to Junction City, Kansas.

A short time later Anna became employed at Coles Department Store, in charge of the millinery department. She retired from there in July 1964. Frank passed away in July 1951.



*Anna and Frank Mengers – ca 1945*

On June 1, 1988, she sold her home in Junction City and moved to the Ridgewood Retirement Center in Beaumont, Texas, and on October 1, 1992 she moved to her daughter’s home as she was no longer able to be alone.



*Anna Mengers – ca 1992*

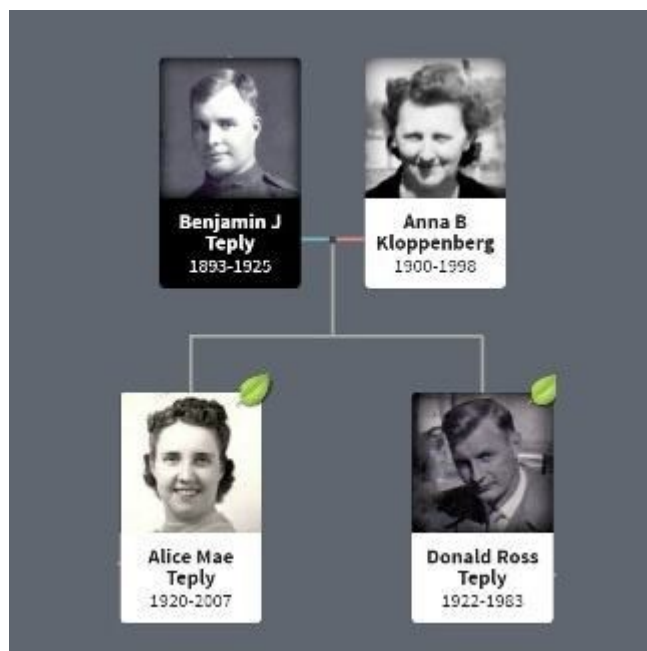
In the year 1992 she had been confined to St. Elizabeth Hospital on five different occasions. The doctors and nurses would always ask her daughter Alice if she had given the correct age, since she was so much more alert than most people at the age of 92, as her face and skin were so free of wrinkles.

She and her sister Bertha, who has just reached the age of 90 are the last two of the family of 10 of Ignatz and Anna Kloppenberg. Bertha was 90 on December 26 and I will be 93 on my next birthday.

I remember my brothers getting married and leaving home — once Frank brought me a comb and brush set and I was elated. After Ben and I married and Ben was in the hospital in Concordia he took me there to see him. In later years after I was a widow on my own, Frank helped me in many ways. So often on a Sunday morning on his way home after Mass he would stop and visit.



## Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925



### Anna Bernadette Kloppenberg

**BIRTH** 2 MAY 1900 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas, USA

**DEATH** 18 JUNE 1998 • Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas, USA

great-grandmother [+](#)



### Benjamin Joseph Teply

**BIRTH** 10 SEP 1893 • Little Blue, Washington, Kansas, USA

**DEATH** 8 OCT 1925 • Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri, USA

great-grandfather [+](#)

# Anna Kloppenberg (1G)

We've just read Anna's own words in the last post. Let's fill in a few details about her early life.



## Birth

Anna was born May 2, 1900 at Hanover, Kansas.

Her parents were Ignatz and Anna Kloppenberg. Anna was the 8th of 10 Kloppenberg children, and the second daughter.



*Anna Kloppenberg – ca 1901*

## Early Years

Anna grew up at her parents' home at 205 East Elm Street in Hanover. Her dad had just built a two-story addition to the house, as the family was growing in number.



*Anna, Bertha and Ben  
Kloppenberg – ca 1910*



*Kloppenberg home - 205 East Elm Street*

## Church and School

The Kloppenbergs attended St. John's Catholic Church.

Here's Anna's confirmation picture, with younger sister Bertha.



*Anna and Bertha Kloppenberg – 1908*



*Anna Kloppenberg – ca  
1915*

And Anna attended St. John's Catholic School. Here's Anna's 8th grade graduation photo.

## Teen Years

As she mentioned in her own words, Anna worked as domestic help in several houses in Hanover and Marysville after she left school.

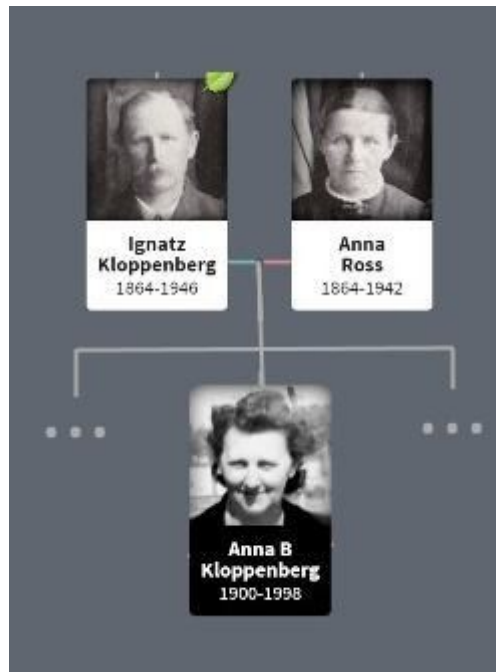
Perhaps Anna knew Ben Teply before the war, or maybe they met in the spring of 1919. In any case, they planned to get married. But before we pursue that, let's look at Anna's parents – Ignatz and Anna Kloppenberg.




*Anna Kloppenberg – ca 1918*



## Family Nibbles



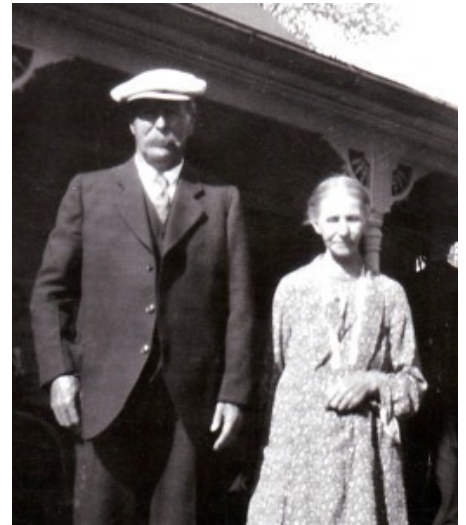


### Anna Bernadette Kloppenberg

**BIRTH** 2 MAY 1900 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas, USA  
**DEATH** 18 JUNE 1998 • Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas, USA  
great-grandmother [+](#)

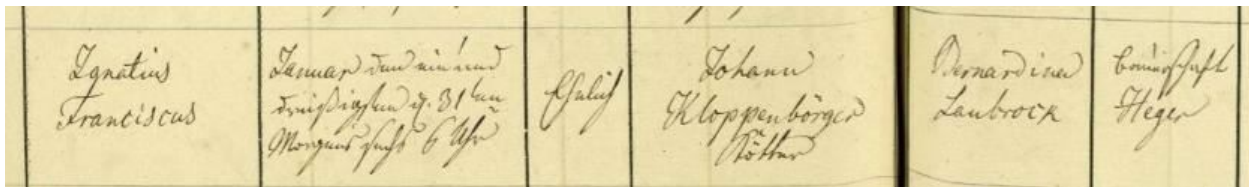
## Ignatz Kloppenberg and Anna Ross (2G)

Let's take a look at Anna Kloppenberg's parents – Ignatz Kloppenberg and Anna Ross.



### Ignatz Kloppenberg

Ignatz Francis Kloppenborger was born on January 31, 1864, in Häger, Nienberge, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, to Bernardina Laubrock, age 42, and Johann Kloppenborger, cottage farmer, age 45.



*Baptism Register – Ignatz Kloppenborger – 1864*

He was baptized at St. Sebastian's Church in Nienberge on February 1. Godparents were Johann Bernard Laubrock and Elisabeth Overbeck.

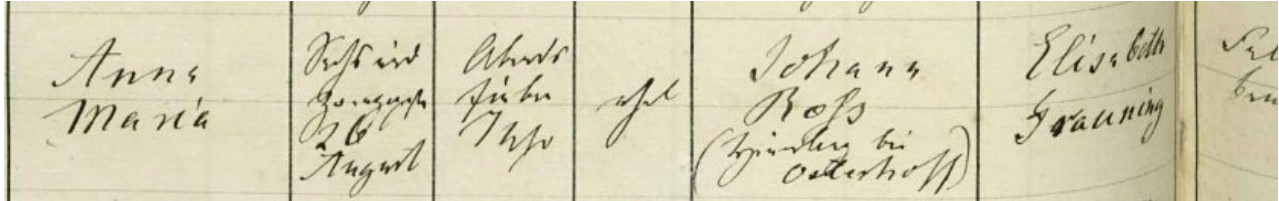
Ignatz was the youngest of five children. His mother died when he was 11.



*St. Sebastian Church, Nienberge*

## Anna Ross

Anna Maria Ross was born on August 26, 1864, in Nordwalde, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, to Elisabeth Frauning, age 36, and Johann Ross, age 34.



*Baptism Register – Anna Ross – 1864*



*St. Dionysius Church, Nordwalde*

She was baptized at St. Dionysius Church in Nordwalde on August 29. Godparents were Maria Anna Hartmann and Johann Wehrmann.

Ignatz Kloppenborger and Anna Ross were born less than 10 miles apart. Based on family lore, they met on the ship to America, so didn't know each other growing up.



*Norwalde (Anna) and Häger (Ignatz)*



## Immigration

In 1883, Anna Ross, along with her parents and sister Josephine, boarded the SS Weser in Germany. They were bound for Kansas in America.

Anna's older sister Louisa Ross Lobberding was already in Hanover, Kansas with her husband, having arrived several years earlier.

It so happens that 20 year old Ignatz Kloppenberg boarded the same ship, traveling by himself and bound for Baltimore.



SS Weser

1	John Ross	50	in family	Russia	Hans
2	Christine	50	"	"	"
3	Anna	18	"	"	"
4	Josephine	10	"	"	"
5	Joseph Witten	38	in	"	"
6	Paul Rukhman	36	"	Wittman	"
7	Math. de Lesseman	22	"	"	"
8	Ignatz Kloppenberg	20	in	"	"
9	Christine Hjorkenau	4	"	Norway	"
10	18 in Cabin				
11	1448 Arrived				
12	33 in State				
13	412 Head Tax				
14	20.00 collected				
15	Cabin	14 Adults		3 Children	
16	Storage	330		68	
17	Total	344 Adults		71 Children	
18	Baltimore, 15 <sup>th</sup> of August 1883				

Passenger List – SS Weser – Anna Ross and Ignatz Kloppenberg – 1883

So by the time the ship arrived at Baltimore on August 15, 1883, Ignatz and Anna had met and spent time together. Family lore says that all the young men on the ship liked to sit on the bench next to Anna, but she liked to sit with Ignatz best.

The Ross family continued on to Hanover. Family stories relate that Ignatz went to Illinois, but later decided to go to Hanover. That decision was probably based on his relationship with Anna and the Ross family.

## Marriage and Kids

Ignatz Kloppenberg and Anna Ross married on April 22, 1884 at St. John's Catholic Church in Hanover. Things happened fast, as this was just eight months after they arrived in America.

Ignatz and Anna had ten children, nine of whom lived until adulthood.

State of Kansas, Washington County, ss. Ignatz Kloppenberg of said County, hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the original Marriage License by me issued on the day first above written, together with a copy of the return indorsed on such license by the person performing the marriage ceremony.

A. H. Mandus Probate Judge

---

**Marriage License**

State of Kansas, Washington County, ss. April 18<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1884 To any Person Authorized by Law to Perform the Marriage Ceremony, Greeting:

You are hereby Authorized to Join in Marriage: Ignatz Kloppenberg of Hanover aged 20 years, and Anna Ross of Hanover aged 19 years, and of this License you will make due return to my office within thirty days. [L. S.] A. H. Mandus Probate Judge

---

**CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE**

State of Kansas, Washington County, ss. I the Undersigned, Richard Bath Christ in charge in said County, do hereby certify, that in accordance with the authorization of the within License, I did, on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of April A. D. 1884 at Hanover in said County, join and unite in Marriage the within named Ignatz Kloppenberg and Anna Ross Witness my hand, the day and year above written.

Official Title: Pastor of St. John's Church

State of Kansas, Washington County, ss. I the Undersigned, Probate Judge of said County, hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the original Marriage License by me issued on the day first above written, together with a copy of the return indorsed on such license by the person performing the marriage ceremony.

A. H. Mandus Probate Judge

Marriage license and certificate – Ignatz Kloppenberg and Anna Ross – 1884



Kloppenberg family – ca 1905  
rear – Henry, August, Mary, Frank, John  
front – William, Ignatz, Benjamin, Bertha, Anna, Anna



## Work

Ignatz Kloppenberg built Hanover. Well, almost. He was a house builder and house mover and construction company. He built for others, and he built many rental homes in Hanover.

He was prolific. I've found over fifty deeds where Ignatz bought or sold real estate, houses, or farms.

Ed Kloppenberg, his grandson, told me that a telltale clue of an Ignatz Kloppenberg house is a bay window on the dining room side. Look at some examples:



Here are a few (of many) examples of Ignatz's work:

I. Kloppenberg was up last week and moved a house for Mr. Nienaber.

Geo Arnold informed us he has sold so much lumber that he cannot fill the orders for the farmers as fast as they want them. That looks like prosperity had come.

We will have "a hot time in the little town" before long.

Dr. West has opened up an office in the drug store and is now ready to answer the call of the sick.

*The Hanover Democrat* – March 25, 1898

Francis Quinn made our office a pleasant business call while in the city Monday.

I. Kloppenberg's fine residence near the Bank of Hanover is nearing completion.

B. W. Cox is having his house replastered this week. Mr. Hein is doing the work.

Miss Lela Richey returned home Monday after spending two weeks pleasantly in St. Joe.

*The Hanover Democrat* – July 25, 1902

I. Kloppenberg has started the building of a new house between F. A. Taft's residence and his own.

Philip Meinen, one of our young and industrious farmers, was delivering wheat to the city last week.

Simon Yager moved from the John Hatke place to the B. Imming farm on Mill Creek, Wednesday.

Atty. R. O. Woody of Washington was here Wednesday defending A. C. Davis in a trial against Miller & Co.

*The Hanover Democrat* – February 28, 1902



## Family Nibbles

I. Kloppenberg finished his new house the latter part of last week and on Monday B. H. Dieker moved his family into it and will occupy it in the future.

I have several Thoroughbred Poland China fall pigs for sale—both males and females. Also some Thoroughbred sows in pig.

G. D. DRISKELL.

*The Hanover Democrat* — February 15, 1901

Orin Cox came down from Wyomere, Saturday, to spend Sunday with home folks.

H. Fuhrman moved his family in the Kloppenberg property second door south of the Bank of Hanover, Tuesday.

Grandma Borghoff went to Hadam, Tuesday, to see her granddaughter, and visit Mr. and Mrs. Gingerly.

Mrs. Koeneke of Lincoln county, daughter of Fred Brockmeyer, is visiting relatives and friends in these parts this week.

*The Hanover Democrat* — August 25, 1905

The Grand Island railway officials ran a pay car Sunday and thus came personally in contact with their employees.

We understand that Billy Fuhrken is singing lullabys to a sweet little daughter presented him by his wife last week.

Ignatz Kloppenberg has Henry Weber's house ready for the plasterer and Henry Hein will soon have it plastered.

Mrs. Mary Klecan who spent a couple of weeks visiting Hanover friends returned to her home in St. Joseph Saturday.

*The Hanover Democrat* — April 21, 1899

Ignatz Kloppenberg bought the old water tank and is removing it this week. This is the last of the old G. I. buildings to be removed until we get a new depot.

John Dingman recieved a handsome present from his brother Bennie as a Christmas present. It was a brier pipe with gold mountings and amber mouth piece.

Our ice men are busy this week harvesting their ice crop and we understand are getting a good quality. Kansas this year is producing all kinds of good crops.

*The Hanover Democrat* — December 24, 1897

Ignatz Kloppenberg has bought two lots of Mrs. Thompson and will build a residence for renting purposes on them.

Miss Bertha Childs, who works in the store of B. F. Herr of St. Joseph, is home visiting her parents and other relatives.

□ The editor's family are under obligations to Mrs. Jacob Werner for a nice fat chicken which she brought to this office Tuesday.

*The Hanover Democrat* — August 19, 1898

You will find the DEMOCRAT full of local news, as usual, this week.

Peter Eckert, a prosperous farmer south east of town came in Tuesday.

Ignatz Kloppenberg, residing in the north part of town is building a barn.

The pawpaw crop of Missouri is reported to be the largest in many years.

F. Ehrke and Wm. Schropp, Hanover's two shippers are on the alert for business.

Only two banks have failed in St. Joseph in the last 50 years, so says the *Herald*.

*The Hanover Democrat* — August 4, 1893

Ignatz Kloppenberg will soon have a neat house completed on his lot in the north part of town. We understand he has built it for renting; we could use many more such buildings, as there is always a demand for houses.

A gentleman was here this week trying to introduce the Buffington Acetylene Gas machine and had one on exhibition at Imming & Co's store. It makes a splendid light and is a great improvement over the Kerosene lamp. They claim for it a great saving as well as superior light.

*The Hanover Democrat* — December 23, 1898

### Moved the Building

The building formerly occupied by Dr. Jenks as an office up on the square and owned by H. R. Fulton was purchased last week by Ed. Weber. Mr. Weber had the building moved this week to his recently purchased property down across the railroad and he will occupy it with a stock of paints, oils and paper. Ignatz Kloppenberg had the contract for the moving of the building

### Cool in Kansas.

For the benefit of some Hanover people who have hied away to Colorado, Boston or Canada to

*The Hanover Democrat* — August 14, 1914

Ignatz Kloppenberg is putting in pipes from the city water mains and will have water for his stock right at his barn.

Glen Thompson returned from Washington Monday evening after a visit of several days with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Neugebauer's sister who has been visiting her relatives here for some time returned home Wednesday.

More than half the loss in poultry is caused by insects, get a can of lice Killer at the DEMOCRAT office and stop this loss.

*The Hanover Democrat* — October 1, 1897

## Nibbles Extra Credit

### Kloppenbergr or Kloppenborger

Ignatz was born Kloppenborger. The church records for all Ignatz's siblings list their father's name as Kloppenborger. No doubt about it.

Dina, Anna Angela	Februar am Freitag d. 13 <sup>ten</sup>	Morgens ca. 6 Uhr	Gelief	Johann <u>Kloppenbörger</u> Kötter
----------------------	--------------------------------------------------	----------------------	--------	------------------------------------------

Elisabeth	März am 1 <sup>ten</sup> Freitag d. 31 <sup>ten</sup> Abend um 9 Uhr		Gelief	Johann <u>Kloppenbörger</u> Kötter
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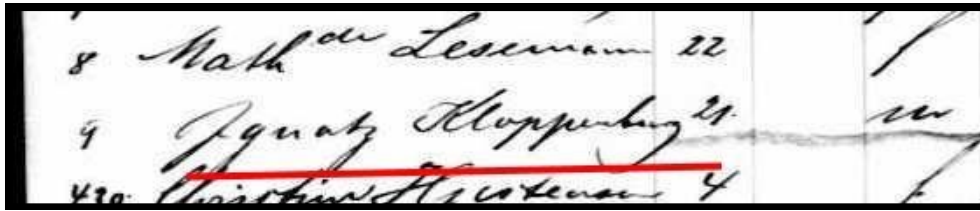
Ignatius Franciscus	Januar am 1 <sup>ten</sup> Freitag d. 31 <sup>ten</sup> Morgens ca. 6 Uhr		Gelief	Johann <u>Kloppenbörger</u> Kötter
------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--------	------------------------------------------

Johann Heinrich	November am Freitag d. 2 <sup>ten</sup> Abend ca. 11 Uhr		Gelief	Johann <u>Kloppenbörger</u> Kötter
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In America, the name morphed to Kloppenburg and Kloppenborg, and then finally to Kloppenberg.

## 1883 – Passenger List – Kloppenburg

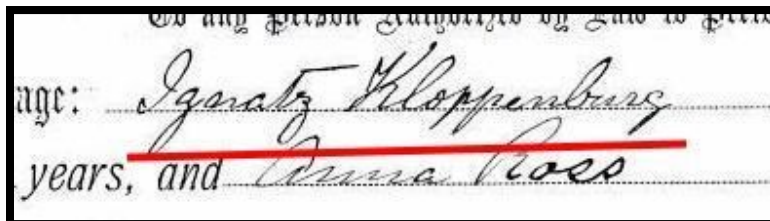
His name on the 1883 SS Weser passenger list in Baltimore has already dropped the -er. It's Kloppenburg.



Passenger List – SS Weser – Baltimore – 1883

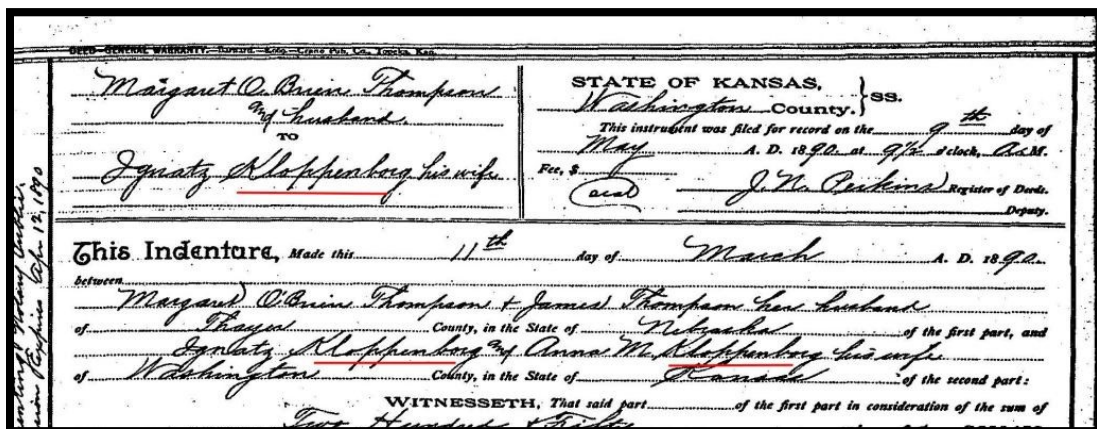
## 1884 – Marriage License – Kloppenburg

On Ignatz and Anna's 1884 marriage license, the name is still Kloppenburg.



Marriage License – Ignatz Kloppenburg and Anna Ross – 1884

## 1890 – Deed – Kloppenburg



Deed – Margaret Thompson to Ignatz and Anna Kloppenburg – 1890

This is the earliest deed I've found for Ignatz. The name is Kloppenburg.



## 1892 – Naturalization Application – Kloppenberg

Ignatz's applied for naturalization in 1892. On the application, the name is back to Kloppenberg.

FIRST NATURALIZATION PAPER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of Kansas, } ss.  
WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Before the Clerk of the District Court of the 12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District of  
said State, personally appeared Ignatz Kloppenberg a native  
of Germany aged about 27 years.

Naturalization Application – Ignatz Kloppenberg – 1892

## 1893 – Deed – Kloppenberg

This is the earliest document I've found that uses the name Kloppenberg.

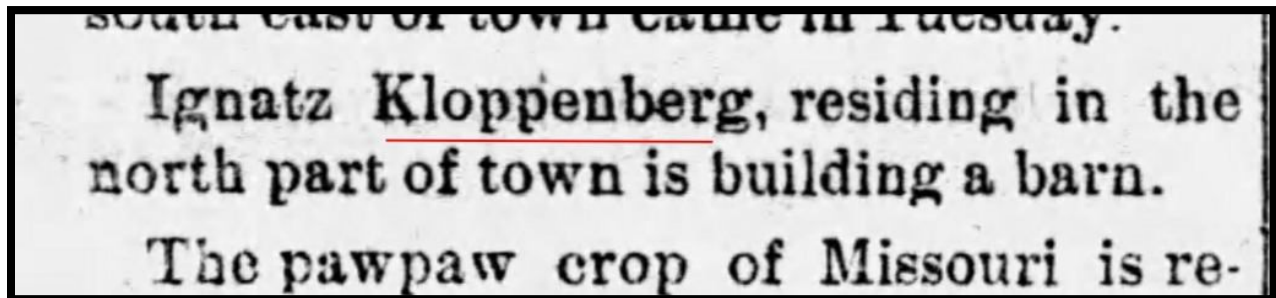
Warranty Deed  
To E. M. Caw & Wife  
To Ignatz Kloppenberg  
Known all Men by these Presents. That H. E. McCaw and Anna L.  
McCaw (Husband & Wife) of the County of Thayer and State of Nebraska  
for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred Dollars in  
hand paid, do hereby Grant, Bargain, Sell, convey and confirm unto  
Ignatz Kloppenberg of the County of Washington and State of Kansas the

Filed June 14<sup>th</sup> 1893. at 5: PM.

Deed – HE McCaw to Ignatz Kloppenberg – 1893

## 1893 – Newspaper – Kloppenberg

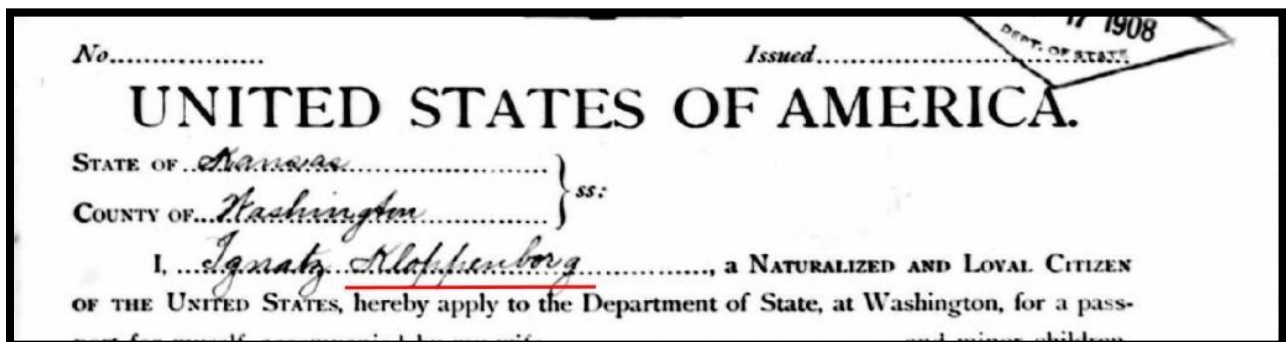
The newspaper consistently uses Kloppenberg. I haven't found an example of another spelling in a news article, and there are many.



*The Hanover Democrat – August 14, 1893*

## 1908 – Passport Application – Kloppenberg

On Ignatz's 1908 Passport application, the name is Kloppenberg. That's an outlier, as most documents after 1900 use Kloppenberg.



*Passport Application – Ignatz Kloppenberg – 1908*

## Summary

I haven't seen the Kloppenborger spelling on any Ignatz document in the U.S.

From his arrival in 1883 to the early 1890's, Ignatz used the spellings Kloppenburg and Kloppenberg on official documents.

By the late 1890s, the Kloppenberg spelling became the common usage. And after 1900, it's rare to see another spelling.


## More Nibbles Extra Credit

Ignatz and Anna built the house at 205 East Elm Street in Hanover, raised their family there, and lived there until their deaths.

They built the one-story house in about 1885 and added the two-story part around 1902 as their family grew.




Coincidentally, the house just sold in 2019. So we can have a peek at the interior rooms as they exist today.

**Midwest Land and Home***A Full Service Realty & Auction Company*  
When you want the best, call Midwest.  
**785-325-2740**








HOME | LAND | AUCTIONS | RESIDENTIAL | COMMERCIAL | ABOUT US | CONTACT | EQUIPMENT AUCTIONS

HOME | RESIDENTIAL | \*SOLD\* 205 EAST ELM STREET, HANOVER, KS



**\*SOLD\* 205 East Elm Street, Hanover, KS**

**\$69,000**

-  Bedrooms **6**
-  Bathrooms **2**
-  Garages **1**
-  Type **Residential**
-  Status **Sold**
-  Location **Hanover, KS, Washington County, KS**
-  Year Built **1888**

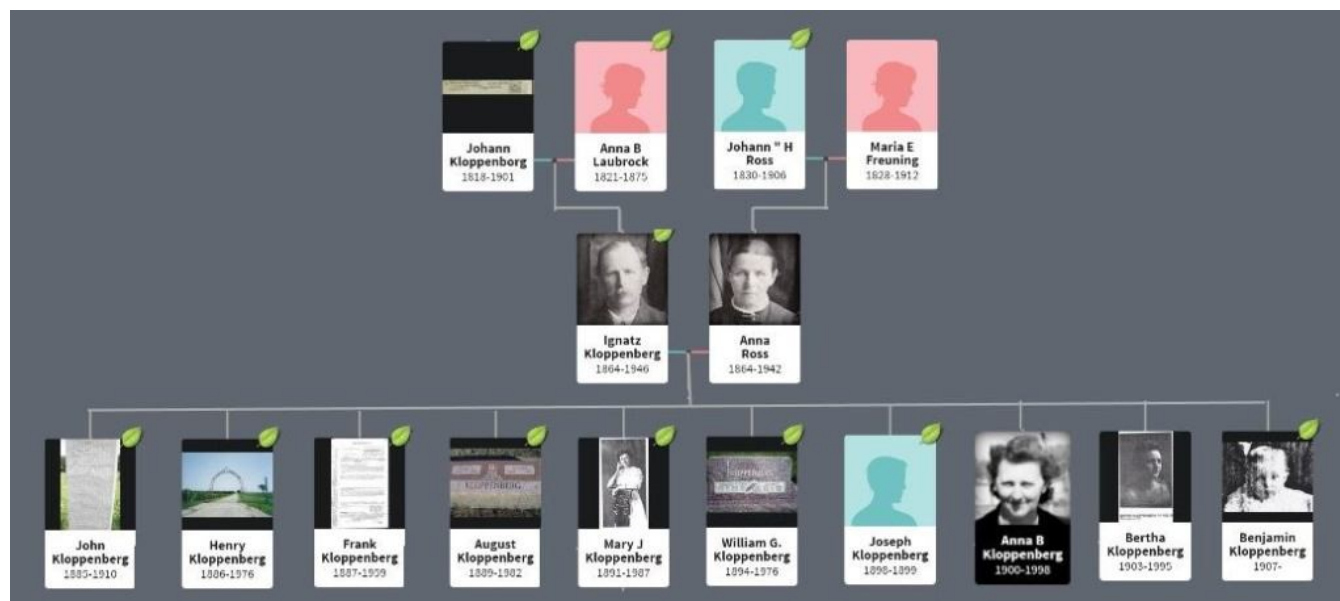


## Family Nibbles



And, as good a real estate investor as Ignatz was, he might be disappointed in the 2019 selling price – \$69,000.

## Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925



### Ignatz Kloppenberg

**BIRTH** 31 JAN 1864 • Nienberge, Munster, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

**DEATH** 26 NOV 1946 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas, USA

2nd great-grandfather 1



### Anna Ross

**BIRTH** 26 AUG 1864 • Nordwalde, Steinfurt, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany

**DEATH** 23 MAR 1942 • Odell, Gage, Nebraska, USA

2nd great-grandmother



# St. John's Church and Cemetery

St. John's Catholic Church and Cemetery in Hanover witnessed the life events of our grandparents from the 1870s through the 1950s.

## St. John's Catholic Church

In October, 1869, Rev. Father Joseph Remmele, a Catholic Missionary stationed at St. Mary's, Kansas, came to Hanover and offered the First Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in Hanover. Eight Catholic families were all the missionary could find in the Hanover territory at that time.

From this humble start 150 years ago, St. John's Catholic Church is the oldest Catholic Church in the Diocese of Salina.

In 1869, Father Sweitberg de Martean of the order of St. Benedict began coming here from Seneca, and by 1870, the congregation numbered over 20 families.



On May 2, 1878, the first load of stone was delivered for the construction of the present limestone church, with the cornerstone laid by Father Pichler in August, 1878. On October 4, 1880, the church was dedicated.







## St. John's Catholic School



Rev. Father John H. Pichler took charge in July 1876. He believed that the biggest asset to any Catholic congregation was a Catholic School, and he established a Catholic school.

## St. John's Cemetery

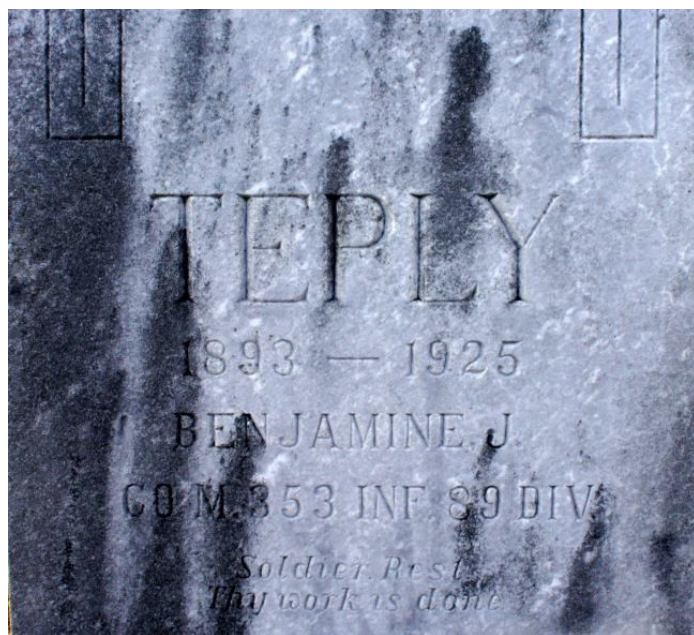
During Father Pichler's pastorate here in 1884, he acquired a five acre tract of land northeast of Hanover to establish the present St. John's cemetery.

There are nine Teply grandparents in St. John's Cemetery.





## Ben Teply (1G)



## Frank and Anna Teply (2G)





## Jacob and Agnes Welter (3G)



## Ignatz and Anna Kloppenberg (2G)

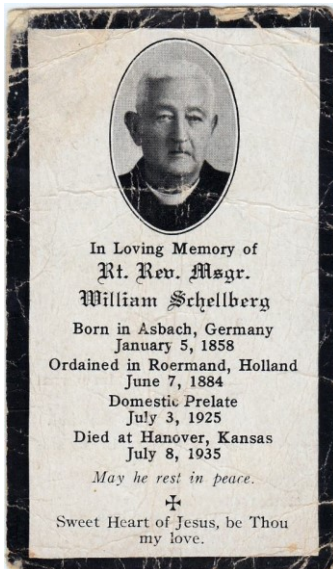




## John and Elizabeth Ross (3G)

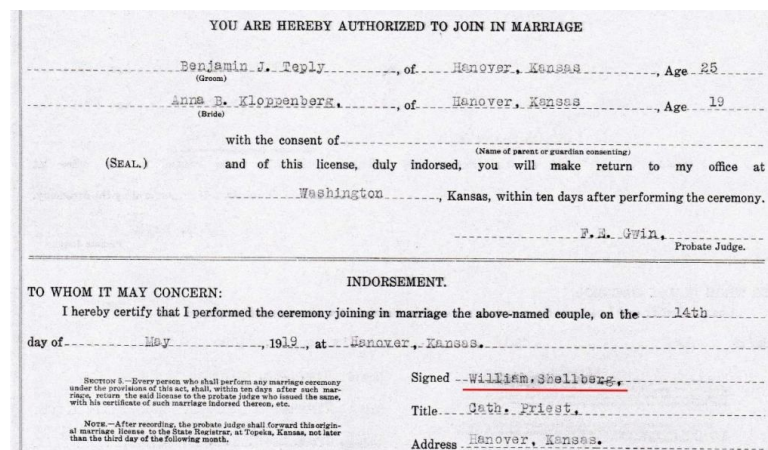
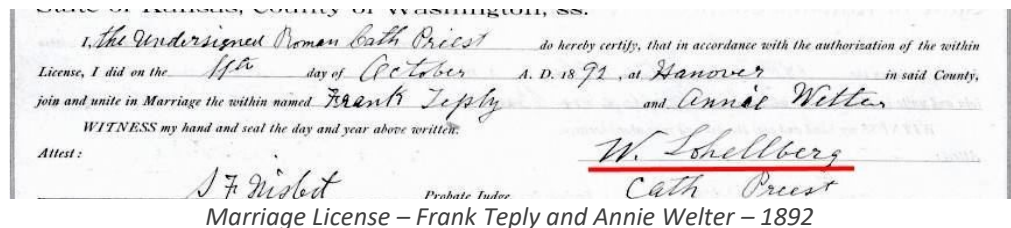


## Rev. William Shellberg



Rt. Rev. Monsignor William Shellberg was assigned to St. John's on May 1, 1890. For 45 years Monsignor Shellberg served St. John's. He was the officiant at most of the Teply / Kloppenberg / Ross / Welter life events.

For example, he was the officiant at the marriage of Frank Teply and Anna Welter in 1892, and 27 years later at the marriage of Ben Teply and Anna Kloppenberg.



Rev. Shellberg must have performed dozens of marriages, baptisms, and funerals for our grandparents.

## Nibbles Extra Credit

### Hanover Cemetery Notes – October 2015

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church  
114 S. Church St.  
Hanover, KS 66945  
Office Phone: 785-337-2289  
Rectory Phone: 785-337-2342  
Fr. David's Cell Phone: 785-650-1999

Saint John's Cemetery  
Caretaker and burial map  
Jim and Vivian Martin  
215 S East St.  
2 blocks south of Main on East Street, white deck in front  
785.337.2737

=====

Grandparents ( \*\* not buried in Hanover area):

- |    |                                  |
|----|----------------------------------|
|    | Benjamin Teply                   |
| 1  | ** Anna Kloppenberg Teply        |
| 2  |                                  |
| 3  | Frank Teply                      |
| 4  | Anna Welter Teply                |
| 5  |                                  |
| 6  | ** Joseph Teply                  |
| 7  | Josephine Petraski Teply Swoboda |
| 8  |                                  |
| 9  | Jacob Welter                     |
|    | Agnes Tuhey                      |
| 10 |                                  |

## Family Nibbles

- 11            Ignatz Kloppenberg
- 12            Anna Ross Kloppenberg
- 13
- 14            \*\*   Johannes Kloppenborger
- 15            \*\*   Bernadine Laubrock Ibeler Kloppenborger
- 16
- 17            Johann "John" Ross
- 18            Elizabeth Freuning Ross
- 19
- 20

===== St. Johns Cemetery =====

Frank F Mengers  
Birth: Nov. 27, 1882  
Death: Jun. 21, 1951  
Spouse:  
Minnie Mengers (1888 – 1939)  
Children:  
Franklin Mengers (1918 – 1918)

Kloppenberg, Anna Ross \*\*\*\* 2G Grandparent \*\*\*\*  
b. Aug. 26, 1864 d. Mar. 23, 1942

Kloppenberg, Florence R.  
b. Feb. 19, 1898 d. Jan. 20, 1988

Kloppenberg, Frank  
b. 1887 d. 1959

Kloppenberg, Henry  
b. 1886 d. 1976

Kloppenberg, Ignatz \*\*\*\* 2G Grandparent \*\*\*\*  
b. Jan. 21, 1864 d. Nov. 11, 1946



Kloppenber, John  
b. Feb. 4, 1885 d. Aug. 18, 1910

Kloppenber, Joseph  
b. 1898 d. 1899

Kloppenber, Margaret  
b. 1888 d. 1966

Kloppenber, Mary C.  
b. 1891 d. 1975

Kloppenber, William G.  
b. Apr. 13, 1894 d. Aug. 31, 1976

Mika, Mary Josephine Kloppenberg  
b. Sep. 22, 1891 d. Aug. 3, 1987

Ross, Elizabeth Frauning \*\*\*\* 3G Grandparent \*\*\*\*  
b. Feb. 16, 1828 d. Jan. 26, 1912

Zumbahlen, Josephine Marie Ross  
b. Jan. 26, 1873 d. Mar. 16, 1951

Ross, Johann John Ross \*\*\*\* 3G Grandparent \*\*\*\*  
Birth: May 11, 1830, Germany  
Death: Sep. 24, 1906  
Spouse:  
Elizabeth Frauning Ross (1828 – 1912)\*  
Children:  
Anna Ross Kloppenberg (1864 – 1942)\*  
Josephine Marie Ross Zumbahlen (1873 – 1951)\*

Teply, Benjamin J. \*\*\*\* 1G Grandparent \*\*\*\*  
b. 1893 d. 1925  
Birth: 1893  
Death: 1925  
Plot: South Side of cemetery – 3rd section from east

Frank J Teply \*\*\*\* 2G Grandparent \*\*\*\*  
Birth: Jun. 20, 1865  
Death: Sep. 5, 1952

## Family Nibbles

### Spouse:

Anna M. Teply (1872 – 1936)

Note: Anna, Barbara, Frank, William in this plot

Plot: South side of cemetery – 3rd section from west

Albert C Teply,

Birth: Mar. 20, 1897

Death: Jul. 18, 1941

### Spouse:

Elizabeth Teply (1901 – 1979)

Note: Albert C., Elizabeth, Carl Teply and Lorraine Demars in this plot

Plot: South side of cemetery – 4th section from west

Teply, Anna M. \*\*\*\* 2G Grandparent \*\*\*\*

b. Dec. 22, 1872 d. Oct. 15, 1936

Teply, Barbara C.

b. 1898 d. 1962

Teply, Carl L.

b. Apr. 13, 1929 d. Aug. 7, 1994

Teply, Elizabeth

b. May 30, 1901 d. Feb. 2, 1979

Teply, Ella E.

b. 1900 d. 1973 Saint John's Cemetery

Teply, John F.

b. 1895 d. 1976

Teply, Robert E

b. Nov. 3, 1919 d. Mar. 23, 1942

Teply, Willard B.

b. Oct. 19, 1923 d. Jul. 23, 1974

Teply, William H.

b. 1898 d. 1945

Welter, Agnes \*\*\*\* 3G Grandparent \*\*\*\*  
b. Aug. 15, 1856 d. Apr. 8, 1940

Welter, Henry  
b. Apr. 12, 1897 d. Apr. 12, 1897

Jacob Welter \*\*\*\* 3G Grandparent \*\*\*\*  
Birth: Sep. 24, 1847  
Death: Oct. 16, 1909, USA  
Spouse:  
Agnes Welter (1856 – 1940)  
Children:  
William Welter (1877 – 1938)\*  
Henry Welter (1897 – 1897)\*

Welter, William  
b. 1877 d. 1938



# Ben Teply and Anna Kloppenberg (1G)

It's January 1919. Ben Teply is just home from the war.

Anna Kloppenberg is working as a domestic.

Let's get married.

## Courtship



Based on this studio photo, I think Ben and Anna were an item before Ben shipped out for France in WWI. Perhaps they had even made marriage plans.

Why would they have this studio photo taken after the war? It's not their wedding photo. And after his return home, I don't think he would have posed in his uniform.

What do you think?

Anyway, shortly after Ben's return home, a wedding was planned.

## Marriage

Ben Teply, 25, and Anna Kloppenberg, 19, were married May 14, 1919, at St. John's Catholic Church in Hanover. Attendants were Albert Teply and Bertha Kloppenberg.



### Kloppenber-Teply

Mr. Ben Teply and Miss Anna Kloppenberg were united in marriage Wednesday morning, May 14, at nine o'clock, at St. John's Catholic church in this city, the Rev. Father Shellberg officiating. Miss Bertha Kloppenberg, a sister of the bride was bridesmaid, and Mr. Albert Teply, a brother of the groom was best man. The bride was becomingly attired in a dress of white crepe de chine, and wore a wreath and veil. Following the ceremony the bridal couple and invited guests went to the home of the bride's parents where a splendid wedding dinner was served. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Kloppenberg and has many friends who wish her much happiness. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Teply. He has just recently returned from Army service in France, where he made a good record. Mr. and Mrs. Teply will reside on a farm south of Hanover where they will be at home to their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Teply left Wednesday afternoon for Grand Island on a brief wedding trip. The Democrat-Enterprise takes pleasure in extending congratulations and good wishes.

*The Hanover Democrat – May 16, 1919*

P. J. No. .... 87. ....		State of Kansas, Central Division of Vital Statistics	
<b>MARRIAGE LICENSE</b>			
In the Probate Court of .....		Washington .....	
County .....		May 7th .....	
To Any Person Authorized by Law to Perform the Marriage Ceremony, Greeting:		1919.	
YOU ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO JOIN IN MARRIAGE			
..... Benjamin J. Teply .....		..... of .....	
(Groom)		Hanover, Kansas .....	
Age .....		25 .....	
..... Anna B. Kloppenberg .....		..... of .....	
(Bride)		Hanover, Kansas .....	
Age .....		19 .....	
with the consent of .....		(Name of parent or guardian consenting)	
(SEAL)		and of this license, duly indorsed, you will make return to my office at .....	
.....		Washington .....	
.....		Kansas, within ten days after performing the ceremony.	
.....		F. A. Gwin, .....	
.....		Probate Judge.	
INDORSEMENT.			
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:			
I hereby certify that I performed the ceremony joining in marriage the above-named couple, on the .....			
day of .....			
May .....			
1919, at .....			
Hanover, Kansas .....			
Signed .....		William Shellberg .....	
Title .....		Cath. Priest .....	
Address .....		Hanover, Kansas .....	
<small>SECTION 5.—Every person who shall perform any marriage ceremony under the provisions of this act, shall, within ten days after such marriage, return the said license to the probate judge who issued the same, with his certificate of such marriage indorsed thereon, etc.</small>			
<small>NOTE.—After recording, the probate judge shall forward this original marriage license to the State Registrar, at Topeka, Kansas, not later than the third day of the following month.</small>			

*Marriage License and Indorsement – Ben Teply and Anna Kloppenberg – 1919*

## Married Life and Kids

Ben and Anna moved in with Ben's parents at their farm south of Hanover. Ben's brothers Albert and Willie lived there too. I imagine it was quite cozy.

Over the next few years, two children were added to the family.

## Alice Teply

A daughter Alice was born on February 7, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Teply, who live southwest of here, are the parents of a fine baby daughter born to them Saturday, Feb. 7th.

*The Hanover Democrat – February 13, 1920*

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Teply's little daughter has been quite sick, but is better at this writing.

*The Hanover Herald – January 21, 1921*



*Alice Teply – ca 1921*

*I was born on 2-7-20 and weighed 3 pounds. It is only because Grandma knew what to do to care for me that I lived. They kept the house so warm and Grandma placed me on my back with pillows all around. She would dilute whiskey and water and use eye dropper to drop a few drops in my throat. She claimed this helped liver. Anyway all took to me and I'm still alive. I'm quite sure with grandparents, parents, 2 uncles, I was spoiled.*

*Alice Teply Karr – Letter to Arthur Teply 2000 – later to Nick Teply 2003*



## Don Teply

Don Teply was born May 27, 1922.

made in the Kimeo cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stamm left last week for Tampa, Kansas to make the acquaintance of their new grand daughter, who arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schick Sunday, May 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Banningers and children of near Washington and Mrs. Chris Roudybush were Sunday visitors at the Jake Rogers home.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Tepley Saturday, May 27 a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Knedlik spent Sunday with the Miles Knedlik family at Ballard Falls.

Miss Lusie Wilkinson came home Sunday from Blue Rapids where she had been the past winter attending school.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Bokemeier and children spent Sunday with the former's parents near Barnes.

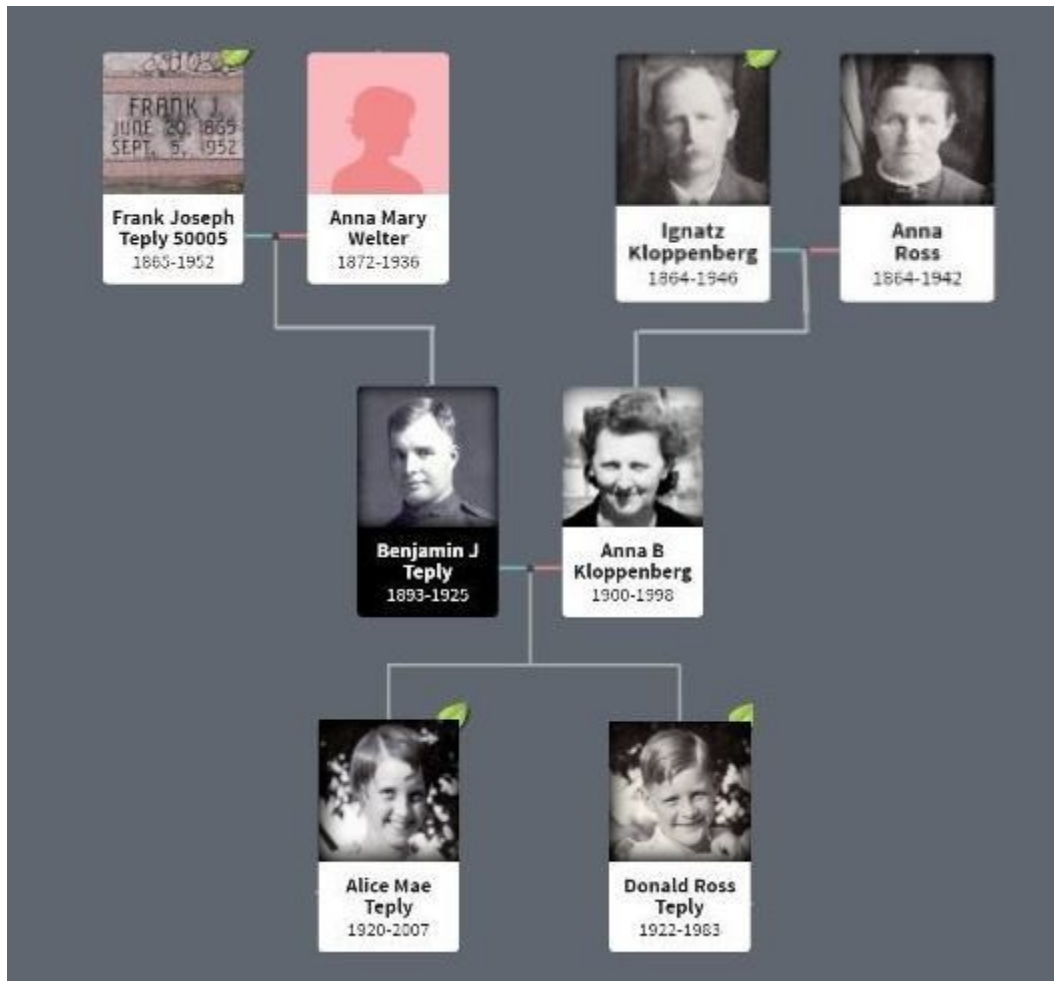
*Washington Palladium – June 2, 1922*

## Work

Ben worked as a farm hand for the Alexa family on the neighboring farm. He had worked for them in 1916 and 1917 before his military service.

The Alexas have quite an interesting family story. We'll find out more about them in our next nibble.

## Family Nibbles



### Anna Bernadette Kloppenberg

**BIRTH** 2 MAY 1900 • Hanover, Washington, Kansas, USA

**DEATH** 18 JUNE 1998 • Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas, USA

great-grandmother [+ info](#)



### Benjamin Joseph Teply

**BIRTH** 10 SEP 1893 • Little Blue, Washington, Kansas, USA

**DEATH** 8 OCT 1925 • Kansas City, Jackson, Missouri, USA

great-grandfather [+ info](#)

# The Teplys and the Alexas

Ben and Anna Teply moved onto the Alexa farm in January 1921. Why?

It's a story of neighbors, family conflict and lawsuits. Let's take a look.



## John and Katherine Alexa

John and Katherine Alexa were among the early pioneers in Washington County.

They were both born in Tabor, Bohemia, he in 1827 and Katherine Burda in 1834. They married in 1853 and had three children in Bohemia.

In 1861 they immigrated to Michigan and had four more children, including John M and Anna. The first three and last two children pre-deceased their parents.

## Alexas to Kansas

In 1873, John and Katherine Alexa and their children came to Washington County, Kansas.

They homesteaded in Little Blue Township, about seven miles south of Hanover.



They built a fine house, and John and his son John M worked the farm.



*John and Katherine Alexa house*



## John and John M

Around the mid-1890s, John was afflicted with rheumatism and was overweight, and was incapacitated for further labor. John M ran the farm, and managed the money.

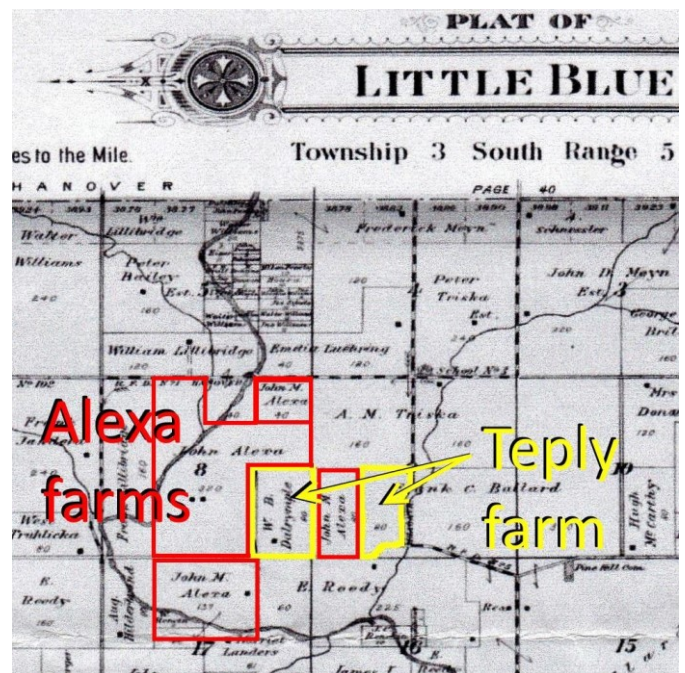
In 1902, John M married, and built a house next to his parents' house, literally in his father's dooryard.



*John M Alexa house*

## Teplys and Alexas were neighbors

In 1909, Frank and Anna Teply bought a neighboring farm just east of the Alexa farm. They had previously rented a farm just west of Alexas. So the families knew each other well.





View of Alexa farm from Teply farm

John M Alexa was John and Katherine's son. He and Frank Teply were about the same age, and often helped each other with farm work.

Anna Alexa was John and Katherine's daughter. She was a country schoolteacher from 1885 to 1915, teaching at Willowdale, Eagle, and Ballard Falls. The Teply boys attended Willowdale and Eagle, and Anna Alexa had been their teacher for several of their school years.

Anna had always lived at home with her parents. By the 1910s, Anna was caretaker for her father and mother, as both were in failing health. She retired from school teaching after the 1915 school year.

## Ben Teply worked for Alexas

Ben Teply had been working for John M Alexa in 1916 and 1917 before the war. And he resumed working for the Alexas after he returned from the military and married.

1. Full name	Benjamin Joe Teply		
2. Address	Hanover, Iowa		
3. Under what name did you serve?	Benjamin Joe Teply (a) Serial No. 2177492		
16. Occupations and wages before entering service:			
Farm Hand	830.00		
Bridge Carpenter	65.00		
17. Last two employers before entering service:			
John M. Alexa	Hanover, Iowa	1916-1917	
John M. Alexa	Hanover, Iowa	May 27, 1919 to Feb. 1, 1916	
18. Occupation since discharge, dates of each, and wages received. If less than before, why?			
Farmhand			

Ben Teply – Military Application of Injured Person – 1920 – Excerpts



## Conflict between John and John M Alexa

From the 1890s up through the 1910s, the relationship between John and John M was sometimes a bit contentious.

For the most part, John and Katherine let John M run the farm however he saw fit. But John M treated the farm and the finances as his own, setting up bank accounts and buying additional farms for himself with income from his parents' farm.

## John Alexa died

John Alexa died on Christmas day 1916. He was buried in Pecenka Bohemian cemetery.



*Headstone – John Alexa – Pecenka Cemetery*

A month later, on January 13, 1917, John's will was probated. In the will, John left all his property to his wife Katherine.

A month after that, on February 10, Katherine conveyed by deed a 220 acre part of the farm to her daughter Anna.

John M was enraged. He claimed that his father had made a verbal agreement in 1893 that the farm would become the property of John M.



## John M filed a lawsuit

John M filed a lawsuit in Washington County district court, naming his mother Katherine and sister Anna as defendants.

*Plaintiff claimed that the will was made in fraud of his rights, under an oral agreement between him and his parents made in 1893, whereby he was to have all his father's property at his father's death, subject only to a life estate for his mother if she survived his father.*

*Alexa v. Alexa et al*

## The court case

The verdict was not favorable to John M. The trial court ruled that:

- *The plaintiff should recover nothing.*
- *The plaintiff estopped himself from claiming by submitting to the probated will.*
- *The contract alleged by the plaintiff was not enforceable and would be inequitable and unjust.*
- *That the homestead of John and Katherine Alexa could not be contracted away by John Alexa without Katherine's consent.*
- *Anna Alexa was the rightful owner of the property deeded her by Katherine.*
- *Katherine Alexa was rightful owner and should regain immediate possession of the property that John M Alexa had seized.*

The verdict was appealed and went to the Kansas Supreme Court. On December 11, 1920, the supreme court upheld the findings of the trial court.

You can read more of the interesting and salacious details of the [trial here](#).

## The result

The entire affair had poisoned the relationship between John M and his mother and sister.

*During cross examination, Katherine testified that John M told her that she could "eat them up like an animal". I don't know what that means, but it sounds nasty.*

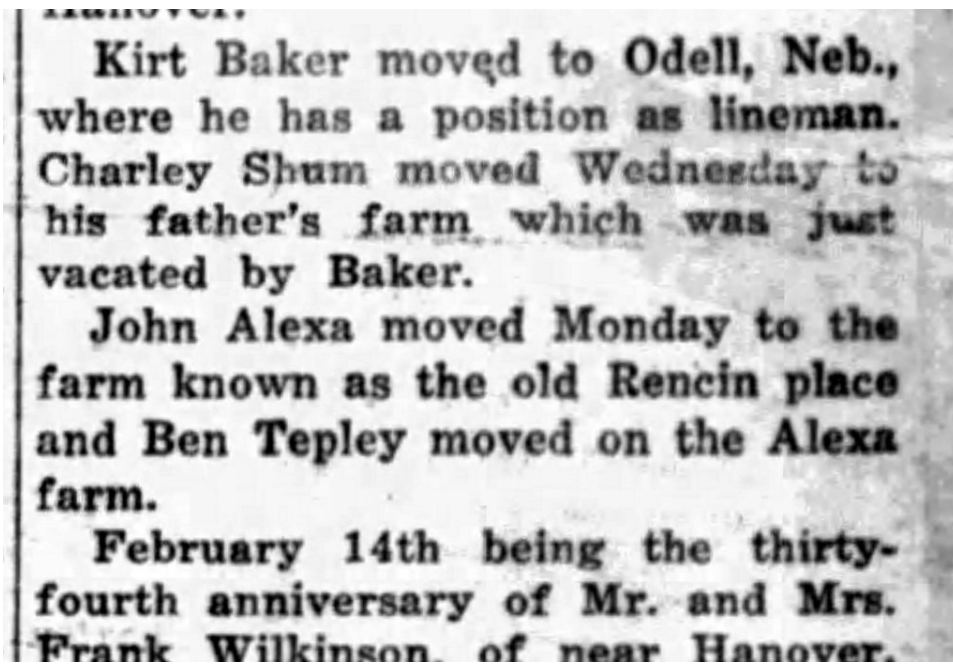
*"A few days after I made the deed of the land to Anna, I had a conversation with John M. Alexa at my home. He came up and told me that I sold my roof from above my head, and that, further, I told him that I still had 120 acres that I meant to do something with; I meant to give him those 120*

*acres, and that he told me that now I could eat them up, eat them up like an animal. He never talked anything about my husband and myself having promised to give him all our property at the time of our death. I thought when I gave Anna that I would also give him when I did not need it any more, but when he told me to eat it up, I cannot give it to him."*

*Katherine Alexa direct examination – Alexa v. Alexa et al*

Shortly after the supreme court decision, John M had to vacate his house and move off the Alexa farm. He still owned several farms in his own name, and he continued to farm them.

Katherine and Anna Alexa asked Ben and Anna Teply to move onto the Alexa farm, and manage the farm. And so they did.



*Washington Palladium – February 18, 1921*

Ben and Anna Teply moved into John N Alexa's house. Ben was to manage the farm for Katherine and Anna Alexa, who both lived in the main farmhouse.

## Life goes on

Ben and Anna settled in. Ben managed the farm. They lived here on the Alexa farm when their son Don was born in 1922.

Anna Alexa continued to care for her mother Katherine, who was by now bedridden.

Anna Alexa appreciated Ben and Anna Teply, and treated them well. In return, Ben and Anna had secure employment, a good place to live, and proximity to Frank and Anna Teply.

Miss Anna Alexa, who lives south of town, gave a party Tuesday of this week in honor of Mrs. Ben Tepley and Anna Pecenka, whose birthdays occurred on May 2 and 3. A delightful social time was enjoyed after which ice cream and cake was served. The guests of honor were recipients of a number of very pretty and useful gifts. Those present were: Mrs. Frank Tepley and daughters, Alice and May; Mrs. Henry Wilkin-

*The Hanover Democrat – May 13, 1921*

The war was long past. The Teplys had started a family. They even bought a Ford touring car.

The Alexa's acrimonious lawsuit and family fight was over. Anna Alexa was caring for her mother Katherine.

Life was good.

Poell Bros. sold Ford touring cars to the following parties during the past week: Ben Tepley and Fritz Duensing, of Hanover, and John D. Meyer, of Hollenberg.

*The Hanover Herald – July 14, 1922*

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Tepley and daughter Alice May, and Inez Donovan spent Sunday at Ignatz Klop- penberg's.

Martha Minge spent Tuesday afternoon at James Farrell's.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Donovan and children, of Marysville, spent Sunday evening at A. Donovan's.

*The Hanover Herald – June 24, 1921*

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Tepley and daughter, Alice May, motored to Marysville, Monday.

Christ Johnson is on the sick list this week. Isn't much better at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Walters, Jr., and family, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Donovan spent Sunday at Ed. Herrman's.

Last Friday evening quite a few gathered at the Frank Jandera home to help Miss Eva celebrate her eighteenth birthday. A delicious luncheon was served to the guests. At a late hour they departed for home, wishing Miss Eva many more happy birthdays.

Frank Tepley returned home Monday from Concordia, where he had been with his wife, who is in the hospital.

*The Hanover Herald – January 13, 1922*

Hanover, Kansas.  
Dear Santa Claus:  
How are you? will you please leave me a wagon and a bigball and some candy and nuts.—Henry Abilerheilegen, Jr.

Hanover, Kansas.  
Hanover, Kans.  
I have been a good little girl all year, and hope you will come to see me. I am going to be three years old. I would like for you to bring me a little wagon, a doli, and some candy and nuts. Please remember little brother Donald too. This will be all for this time. So Good bye Santa.  
—Alice May Teply.

*The Hanover Democrat – December 15, 1922*



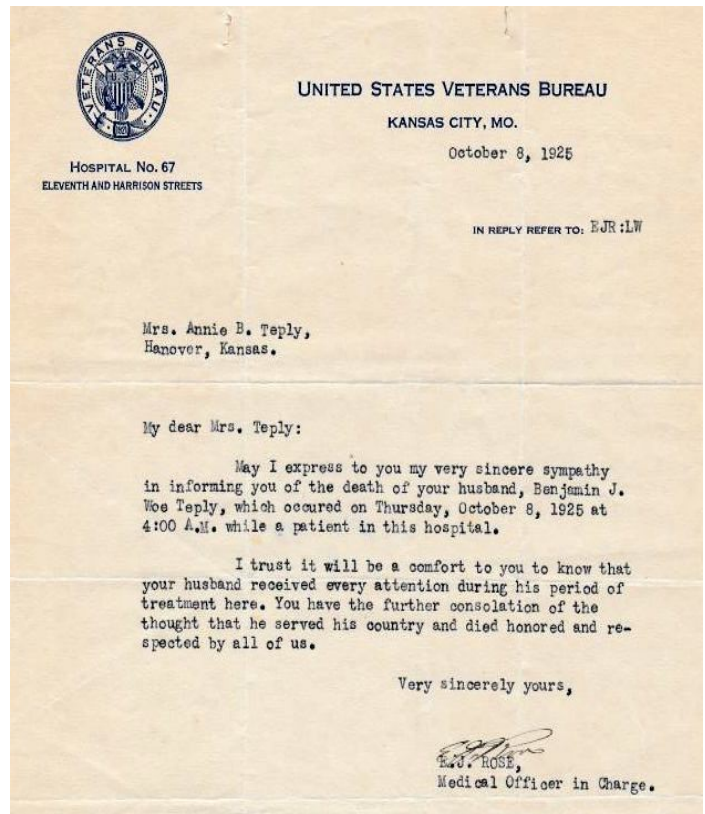
# Ben Teply Died

## Ben's health was deteriorating

Things were going along for Ben and Anna, but Ben had continuing ailments, with occasional hospital stays.

His health apparently deteriorated. In 1925, he had been in the hospital almost continuously for eight months, first at Concordia and then for the six weeks at the Veterans Hospital in Kansas City.

In 1925, the Kansas City Veterans Hospital No. 67 was a facility with 64 beds at 11th and Harrison. It wasn't until 1949 that the Kansas City VA hospital complex was begun.



## Ben died in October 1925

MISSOURI STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS  
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Do not use this space.

30017

1. PLACE OF DEATH  
County, Jackson  
City, Kansas City, Mo.  
Registration District No. 305  
Precinct/Registration District No. 1000  
On Oct 8, 1925

2. FULL NAME Benjamin J. Teply  
(a) Residence, (b) Hanover, Kansas  
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. (If decedent gave city or town and State)  
How long in U.S. if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3. SEX Male  
4. COLOR OR RACE White  
5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (circle the word) Married  
6. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) Sept. 10, 1892  
7. AGE YEARS 32 MONTHS 17 DAYS 11 LESS days  
8. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Farmer  
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)  
(c) Name of employer

9. BIRTHPLACE (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY) Hanover, Kansas

10. NAME OF FATHER Unknown

11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY)

12. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER

13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (CITY OR TOWN) (STATE OR COUNTRY)

14. Informant S. Veterans Hosp.  
(Address) K.C. Mo.  
FILED 10/15/25 M.M. Connor

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

15. DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY AND YEAR) October 8, 1925  
16. I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended decedent from Sept 21, 1925 to October 8, 1925, and that I last saw him alive on October 8, 1925, and that he died on October 8, 1925.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH WAS AS FOLLOWS:  
Aortic Insufficiency with broken compensation and cardiac hypertrophy.

CONTRIBUTORY (Secondary) of

17. WHEREIN WAS DISEASE CONTRIBUTED  
IF NOT AT PLACE OF DEATH: Unknown  
DID AN OPERATION PRECEDE DEATH? No. DATE OF  
WAS THERE AN ACCIDENT? Physical examination & X-ray  
WHAT VERY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION?

18. PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL  
Hanover, Mo.  
DATE OF BURIAL Oct 12, 1925  
ADDRESS  
Burial Home's Sons

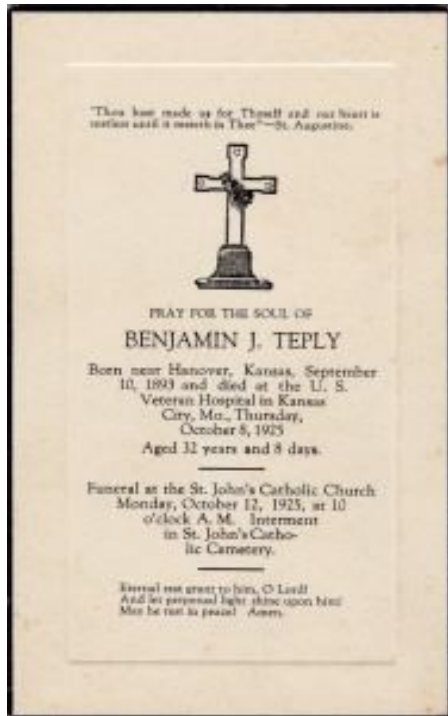
WHITE PLAIN, WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD  
N.B.—Every item of information should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important.

Ben died on October 8, 1925 at the Veterans Hospital. He was 32 years old.

The Teply family called the cause of death an enlarged heart due to gassing in the war. The doctor's cause of death on Ben's death certificate is "Aortic Insufficiency with broken compensation and cardiac hypertrophy."

## Buried at St. John's Cemetery

Ben Teply was buried on Monday, October 12, 1925 at St. John's Cemetery in Hanover.



### BENJAMIN J. TEPLY.

Benjamin J. Teply, who lived seven miles south of Hanover, died at the U. S. Veterans' hospital in Kansas City, Mo., Thursday morning, October 8, after an illness of several years caused from injuries received in action in France. For the past eight months he had been almost constantly in the hospital, first at Concordia and for the past six weeks at Kansas City. He was 32 years and 28 days old.

Deceased was born near Hanover September 10, 1893, and grew to manhood in that community. At the time of the World war he went overseas with the Eighty-ninth division and there was wounded and gassed. Shortly after his discharge from the army he was married to Miss Anna Kloppenberg of Hanover, who with two children, Alice and Donald, survive him. He is also survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Teply of Hanover and three brothers, John and William of Hanover and Albert of this city. He is a nephew of Mrs. Frank Donovan and Mrs. John Brychta of this city. All have the deep sympathy of a host of friends.

Funeral services were held Monday, October 12, at 10 o'clock at St. John's Catholic church in Hanover and burial was made in St. John's Catholic cemetery there.

*The Marysville Advocate — October 15, 1925*



## Anna and the two kids

Ben was survived by his wife Anna, 25, daughter Alice, 5, and son Don, 3. Obviously, their life was going to change. Anna was going to count on the Teply and Kloppenberg families to help her out.

She was going to sell everything and move to Hanover. She was even selling their new Ford touring car.

**AUCTION**

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION FOR

**Mrs. Ben Teply**

On the Anna Alexa place, 7 miles south and 1 mile west of Hanover;  
9 miles east and 1 mile south of Washington; 1½ miles north  
and 1 mile west of the Ballard Falls bridge, on

**Thurs., December 3, 1925**

Sale to Commence at 1:00 P. M., the Following Described Property:

4 Head of Horses 4	Harness Hay
1 Well matched bay team, 6 yrs. old, wt. 1300	1 Set 1½-inch Boyt work harness, new
1 Bay horse, smooth mouth, weight 1400	1 Set 1½-inch work harness 1 Saddle
1 Bay horse, smooth mouth, weight 1300	2 Sets good fly nets Some collars
	1 Set single harness
	1 Pair dandy hames and ½-inch tugs
	8 Tons prairie hay

5 Head of Cattle 5	Miscellaneous
1 Good milch cow, 5 years old	1 Wagon and box 1 Spring wagon
1 Calf, 6 months old 2 Heifers, 1 year old	1 Iron wheel truck wagon
1 Heifer coming 2 years old	1 Wooden wheel truck wagon
	1 ½-horsepower Chore Boy gasoline engine
	1 Power washing machine
	1 Economy cream separator
	1 Galvanized chicken coop
	1 3-gallon Chermo chicken fountain
	1 Hog waterer 1 Hog trough 3 Barrels
	1 6-ft. new cross cut saw 1 Heating stove
	1 Kitchen cabinet 1 Baby buggy
	100 pounds Columbia hog powder
	Shovels, pitchforks and other small articles too numerous to mention.

14 Head of Hogs 14	Farm Implements
1 Chester White brood sow	1 John Deere 14 disc harrow
13 Fall pigs, 2 months old	1 John Deere lister, good
	1 Moline riding cultivator
	1 John Deere 2-row monitor
	1 John Deere gang plow, 12-inch, good as new
	1 Rock Island 16-disc harrow
	1 McCormick mower 1 3 section harrow
	1 7 foot McCormick binder
	1 10 foot hay rake 1 Walking plow
	1 LaCrosse gang plow, 14 inch

**One Ford Touring Car, 1922 Model, In Good Condition**

TERMS Cash. If credit is wanted make arrangements with your banker prior to date of sale.

**Schropp & Spitsnogle, Aucts. First National Bank, Clerk**

The Democrat Print—Hanover, Kansas

Frank and Anna Teply had lost a son. And they would soon experience other family losses.



## End of a Teply Era 1865-1925

We've taken a look at an era of Teply families, from Frank Teply's birth in 1865 and arrival in America in 1867 as a child to Ben Teply's early death in 1925.

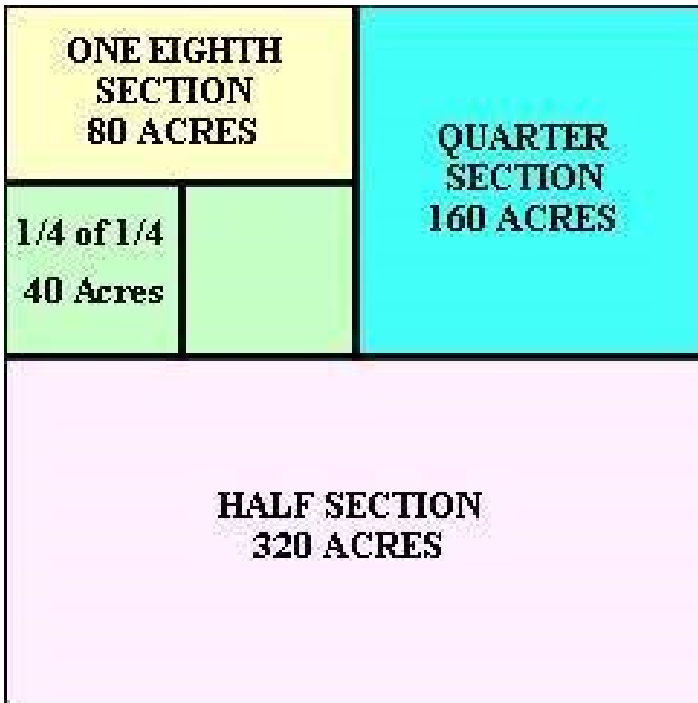
During these two generations, we've seen the Teplys and their pioneer immigrant neighbors assimilate into agrarian and small-town life in America. The influences of Bohemian and German and other European cultures stayed with the families, but their social lives and their participation in the Great War cast them into the American mainstream.

We've learned about their parents, marriages, and kids. We've seen their church and schools and learned about their lifestyle in Washington and Marshall Counties during these 60 years.

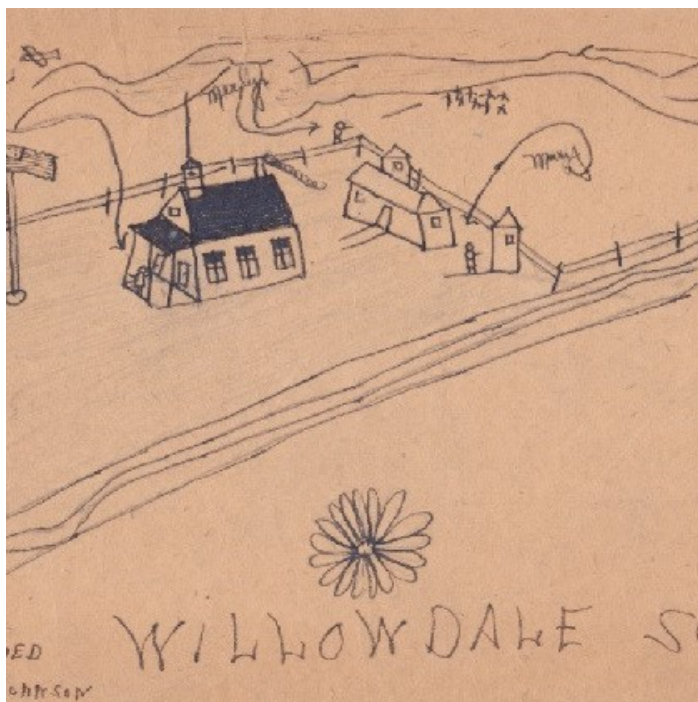




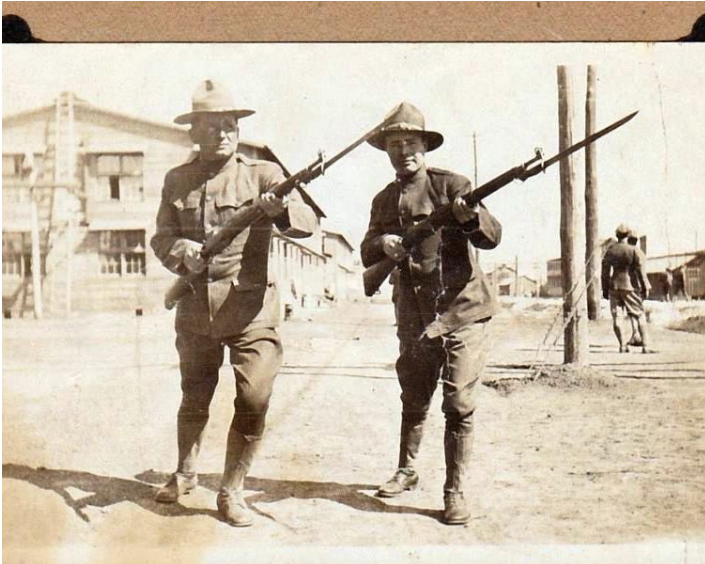
## Family Nibbles











Charlie Rhoads - "Dad"  
Camp Funston - 1917

**Good Money for Hogs.**  
... dollars a head for hogs  
... good price, but that is  
... veraged for Frank Tep  
... the local market one c





# Hanover Democrat

## AND ENTERPRISE

1918 HANOVER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, KANSAS. NOVEMBER

### Price of Your Subscription by Reading The

#### IS ENDED

—

JUSTICE TERMS—  
CONDITIONAL  
GERMANY

—

#### ATES AND FLEES

—

s of Armistice Became Ef-  
ace to be Concluded as  
World Rejoices

#### Red Cross News

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the rules of the American National Red Cross, a nominating committee appointed by the executive committee of this branch, has duly met and nominated as members of the executive committee for the ensuing year the following persons: Mrs. LaShelle, August Jaedicke, Jr., Dr. Hurtig, Gertrude E. Jaedicke, Mrs. John Dingman, Frank LaShelle, and Mrs. E. W. Thiele. The election will be held at Woodman Hall on Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1918, at 2:30 p. m.

The election of the executive

#### A House to House Canvas

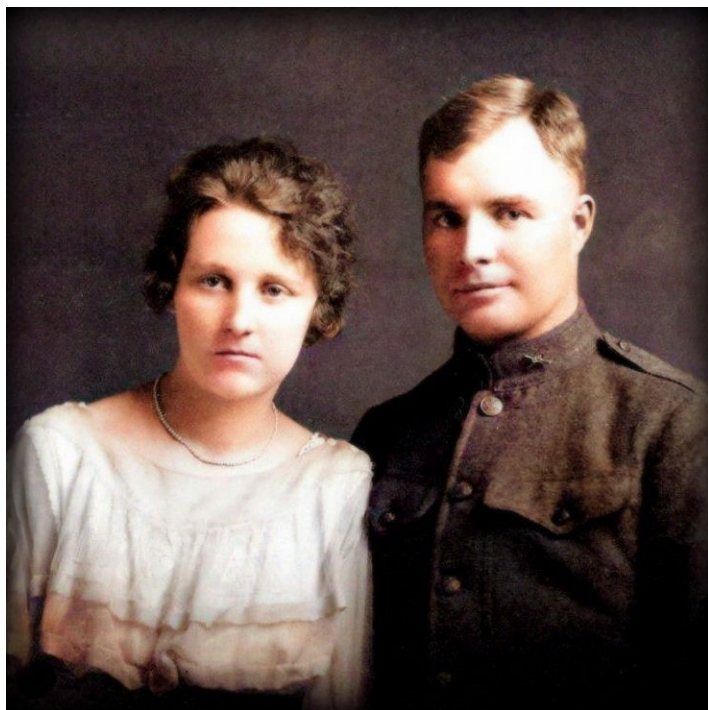
As we go to press arrangements are being completed for a big house to house canvass to raise funds for the several organization that have done much for our soldiers at the army camps and at the front. As stated last week, apportionment in Hanover township is \$1800. There is no way place, it simply must be raised.

A meeting of the Hanover Township War Council was Wednesday evening and it was ordered that all War Council members pay up their dues.





## Family Nibbles





During these two generations, we've seen the Teplys and their immigrant neighbors assimilate into agrarian and small-town life in America. The influences of Bohemian and German and other European cultures stayed with the families, but their social lives and their participation in the Great War cast them into the American mainstream.

## A Peek into the Future

We will continue our look at Teply stories after 1925 in our next series of posts. For now, here's a peek into the future of some family members.

## Anna Kloppenberg Teply

Anna Teply moved into Hanover after Ben died. She lived in one of her dad's rental houses. There she raised Alice and Don. Anna went on to live a very long life.

## Alice and Don Teply

Alice and Don Teply would grow up in Hanover, living with their mother. Alice and Don would be the last of our Teplys to live in Hanover.

## Frank Teply and Anna Welter Teply

Anna Teply would continue to have bouts of ill health. But she would live until 1936. Frank would move into Hanover and live until 1952, age 87.

## Josephine Petras Teply Swoboda

Josephine would die in 1927. She had certainly seen a lot in her 90 years, being born in Bohemia in 1837 and immigrating to America. She had five sons with her second husband Joseph Swoboda, who died in 1904.

## Ignatz Kloppenberg and Anna Ross Kloppenberg

Ignatz also lived long after 1925. He continued to build houses. Anna died in 1942, age 77. Ignatz died in 1946, age 82.

## Jacob Welter and Agnes Tuhey Wahlen Welter

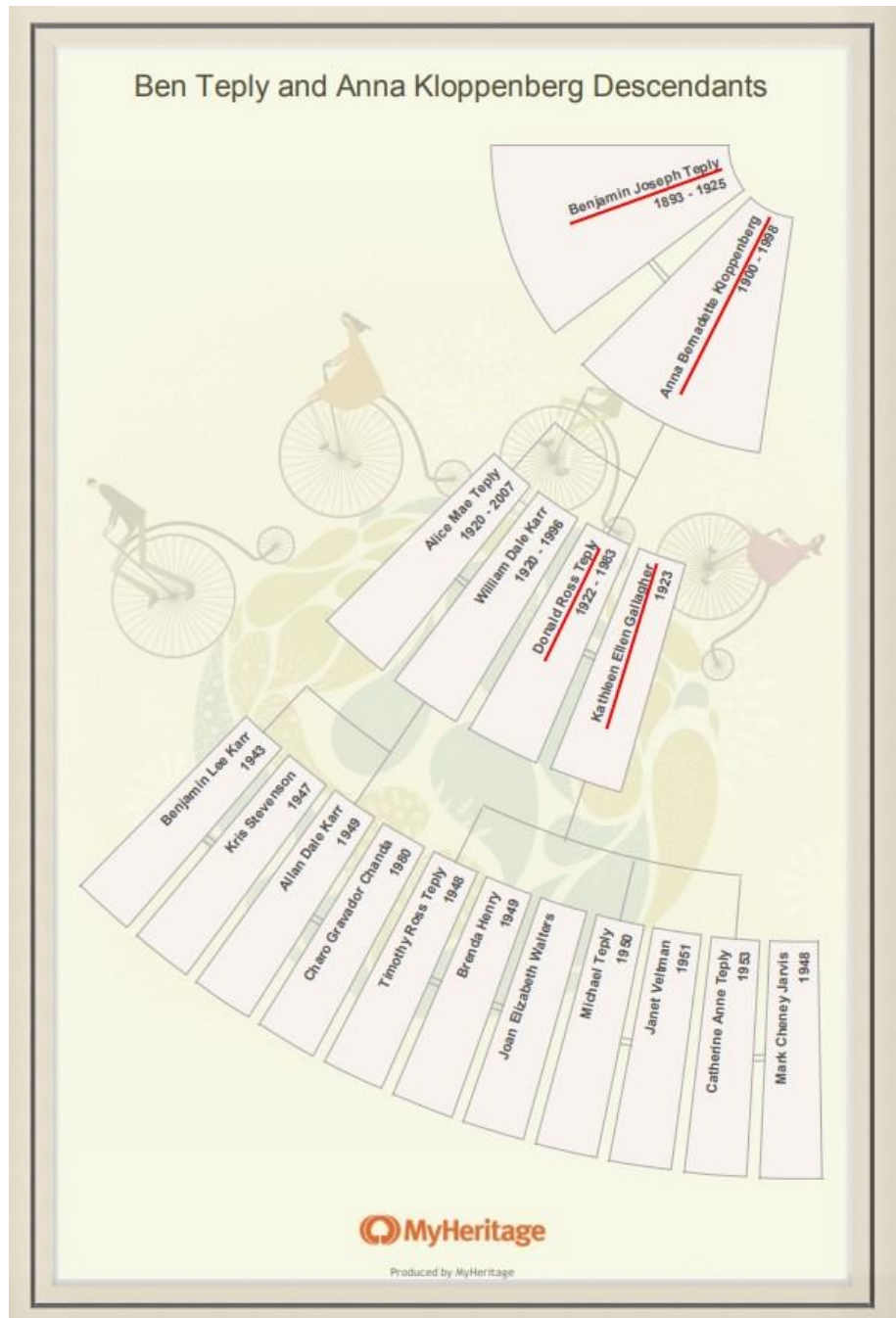
Jacob had died in 1909. Agnes would live to age 86. She died in 1940.

## Anna Alexa

Anna Alexa would live to age 80. She died in 1944

# Appendix A – Generation Fan Charts

Most of the stories show only our direct line of Teplys and one branch of marriage surnames, like Joseph Teply and Josephine Petras. Thus, we haven't seen Joseph's siblings, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews. The Generation Fan Charts show us some of these other close relatives. We can get the sense of our grandparents' siblings and other close relatives.

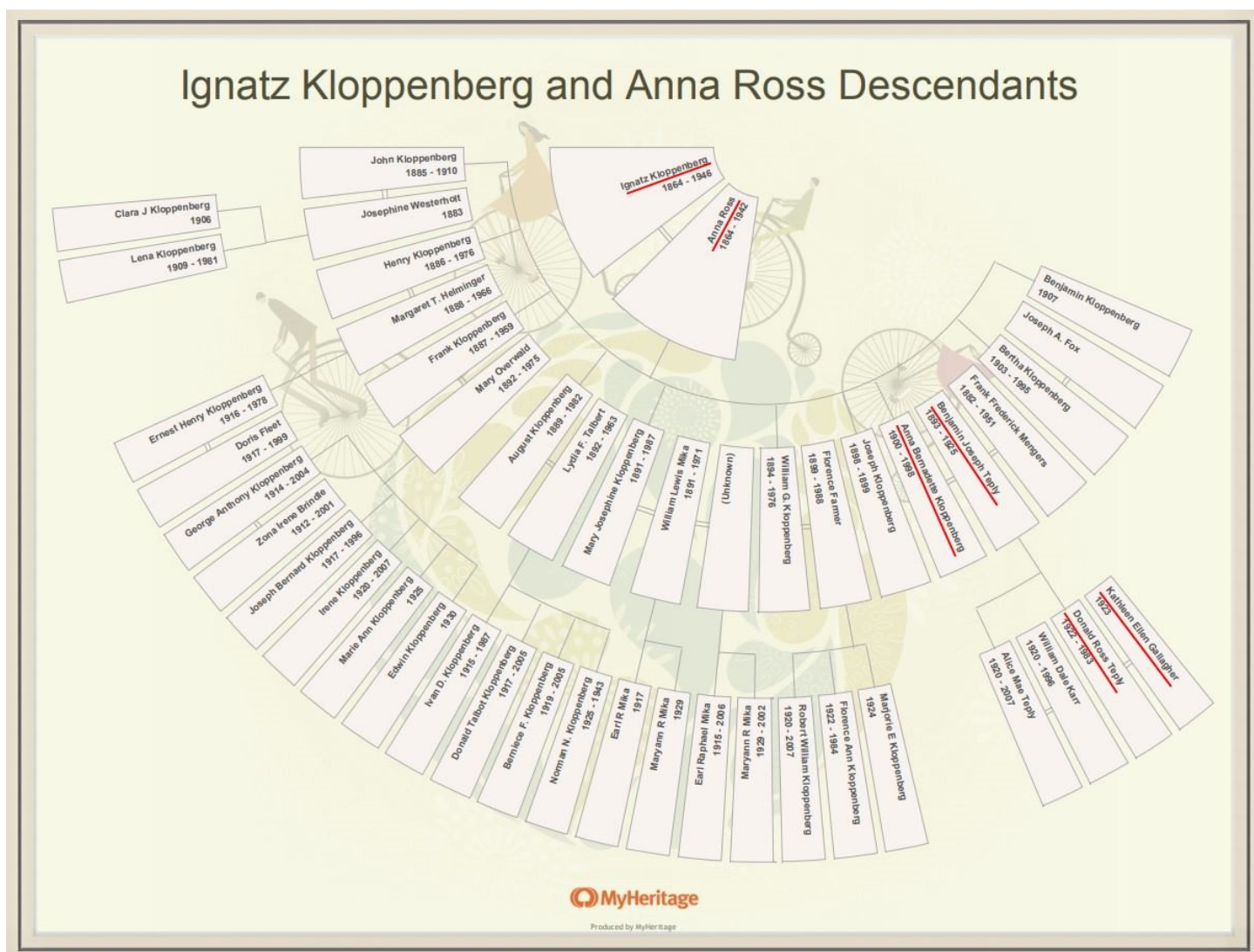


# Frank Teply and Anna Welter Descendants





## Family Nibbles



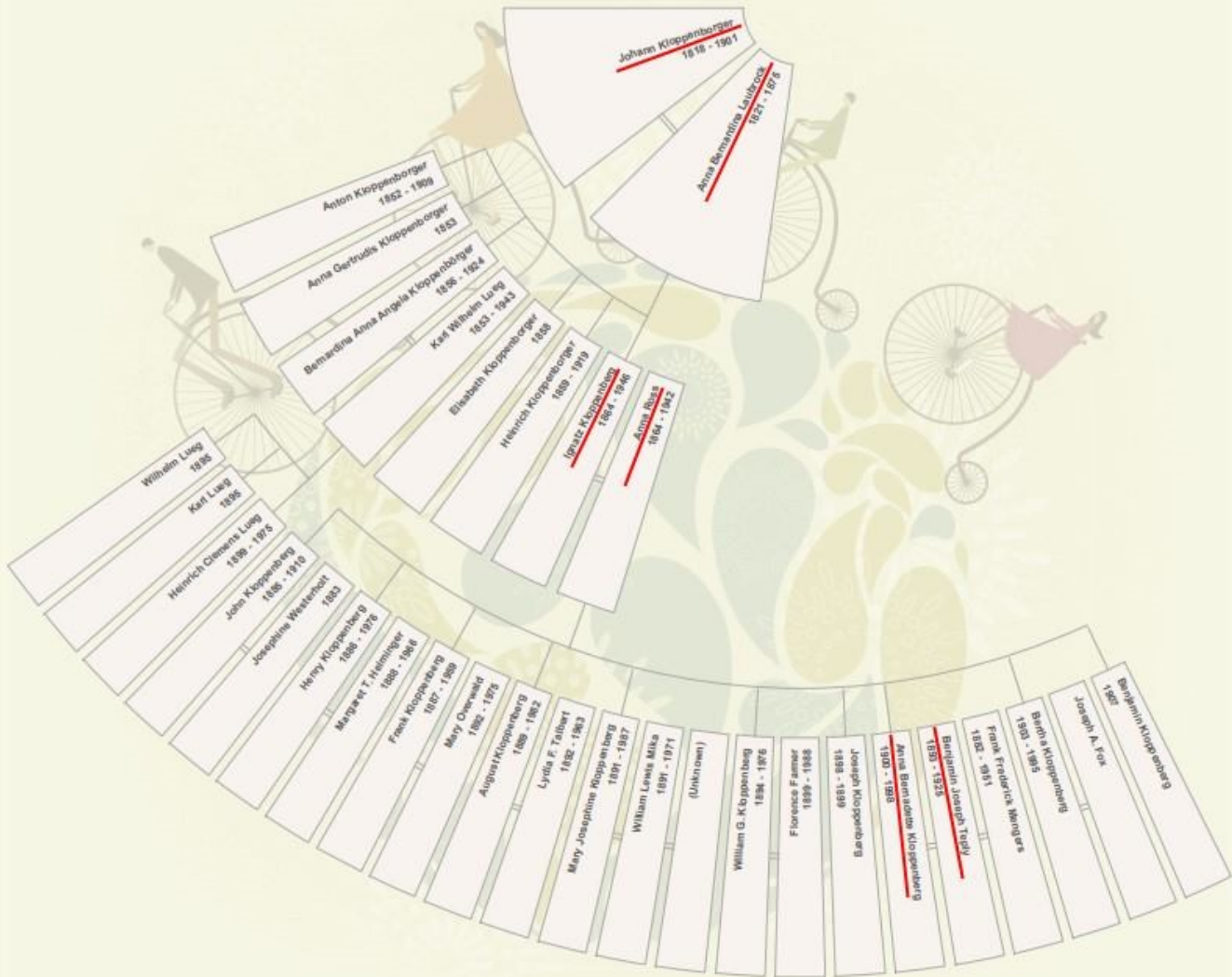
# Jacob Welter and Agnes Welter Descendants



MyHeritage

Produced by MyHeritage

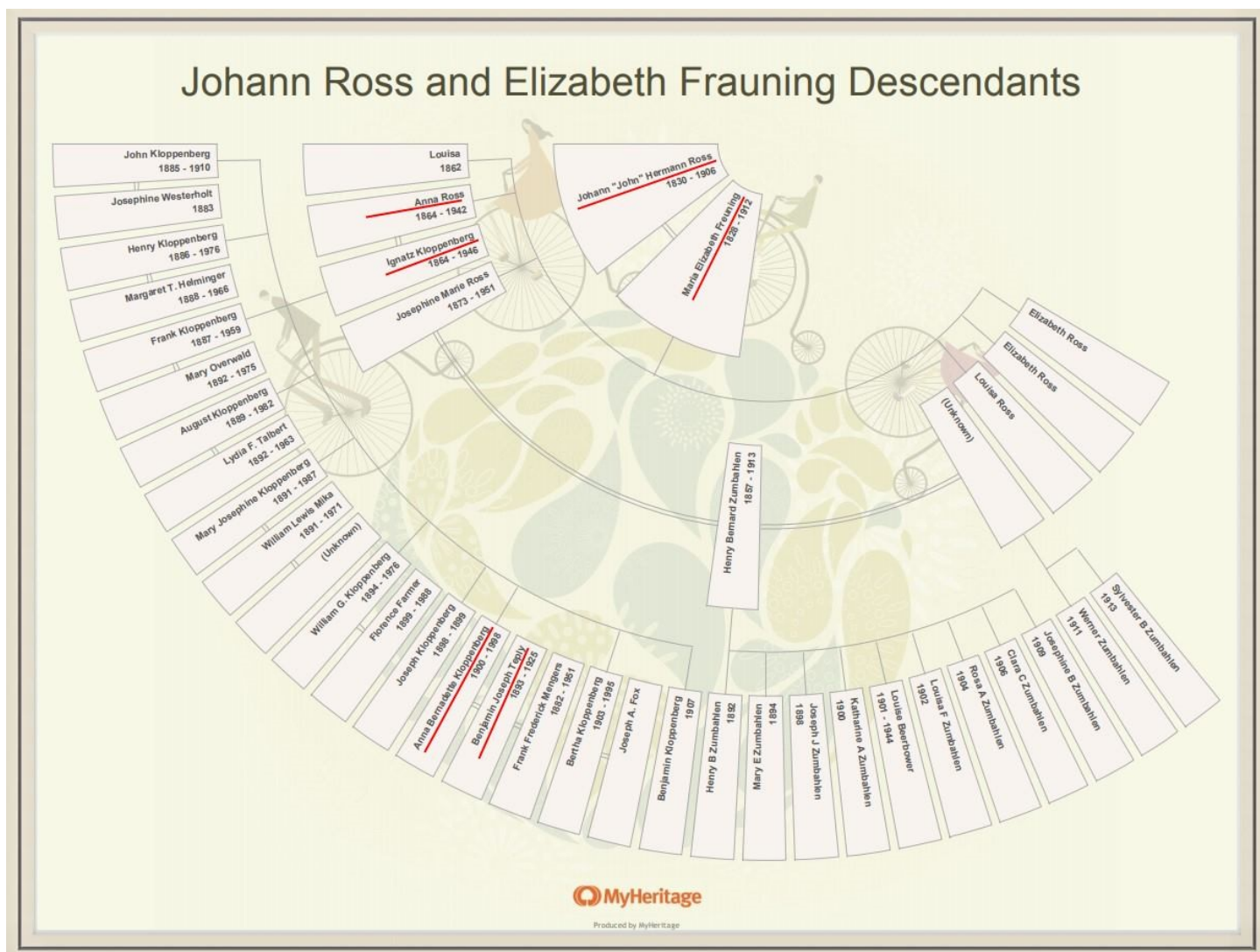
## Johann Kloppenborger and Bernardina Laubrock Descendants



MyHeritage

Produced by MyHeritage





# Josephine Petras Descendants

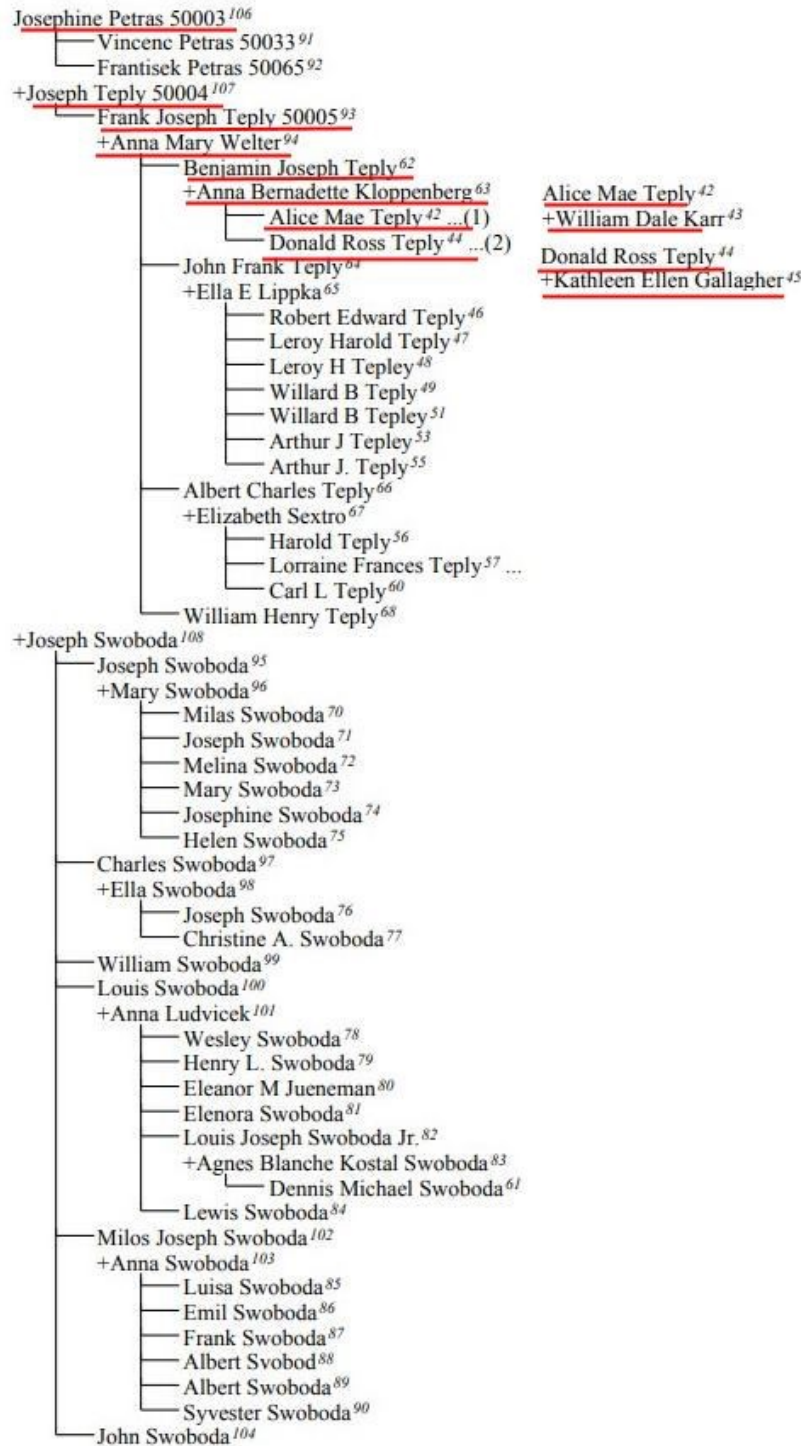


MyHeritage

Produced by MyHeritage

# Appendix B – Family Tree Diagrams

A Family Tree Diagram is a good way to see relationships in a compact format.





# Sources

## Welcome to Wisconsin

- *Letter from Alice M Karr to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Teply – 2000 – then sent to Nick Teply 2003*
- *Marriage – Joseph Swoboda and Josepha Tepla – Racine Wisconsin – 1869 – Wisconsin Historical Society – Vol. 2 p. 35*
- *Census – Joseph Swoboda – Caledonia Racine Wisconsin – 1870 US Census – p. 44, 45*
- *Census – Frank (Machal) Teply – Caledonia Racine Wisconsin – 1870 US Census – p. 6*
- *Modern map of Racine County – Google Maps – 2019*
- *Old map images – Map of Racine & Kenosha counties, Wisconsin – 1873 – Library of Congress – G4123.R2G46 1873 .H3*
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1872\\_United\\_States\\_presidential\\_election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1872_United_States_presidential_election)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right\\_of\\_foreigners\\_to\\_vote\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States#Wisconsin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_of_foreigners_to_vote_in_the_United_States#Wisconsin)

## One Teply in Kansas

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- *Census – Frank (Machal) Teply – 1885 Kansas Census – p. 7*
- *Deed – Joseph Swoboda from Patrick Quigley – 160 acres Marshall 20 2 6 – 1875 – DS P520 – Marshall County Kansas Register of Deeds*
- *Deed – Land Patent – John Machal – 80 acres Washington 11 2 5 – 1879 – D20 P100 – Washington County Kansas Register of Deeds*
- *Township Maps of Marshall and Washington Counties – 1882*
- *Letter from Alice Teply Karr to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Teply – 2000 – then sent to Nick Teply 2003*
- *The One Hundred Year History of Hanover, Kansas – From “Hanover Centennial – 1869-1969”*
- *Pecenka Cemetery Photo – Mark Jarvis – October 2019*

## SE 1/4 of Section 20 T2S R6E

- *Deed – Joseph Swoboda from Patrick Quigley – 160 acres Marshall 20 2 6 – 1875 – DS P520 – Marshall County Kansas – Register of Deeds*
- *Map – Northeast Counties of Kansas – Historical Plat Book of Washington County Kansas – W.M. Bird – 1882 – <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/224012/page/11>*
- *Map – Marshall County Townships – Atlas of Marshall County Kansas – Anderson Publishing – Page 3 – 1922 – <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/223995/page/3>*

- *Map – Marshall County Kansas – Logan Township – Atlas of Marshall County Kansas – Anderson Publishing – Page 15 – 1922 – <https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/223995/page/15>*
- *Deed – Frank Teply Agreement from August Hildebrandt – 80 acres Washington 8-3-5 – 1909 – D80 P382 – Washington County Kansas – Register of Deeds*
- *Map – Washington County Kansas – Little Blue Township – 1927*
- *Washington County Land Transfers – The Hanover News – October 15, 2017*
- *Township description*  
– <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=5b6fd9ba48c24c289a0ee1173c5d1a55>
- *Patent Survey – Elizabeth Jarvis – Chester County Pennsylvania – 1683 – Book A-26 pg. 172 – Back*
- *The Public Land Survey System – USGS – [https://nationalmap.gov/small\\_scale/a\\_plss.html](https://nationalmap.gov/small_scale/a_plss.html)*

## Frank Teply and Anna Welter (2G)

- *Marriage License – Frank Teply and Anna Welter – 1892 – Washington County Kansas Courthouse*
- *Kansas Census – 1895 – p. 12 & 13*
- *Deed – Frank Teply from Julius Materi – 120 acres Washington 34-2-5 – 1906 – D73 P283 – Washington County Kansas Register of Deeds*
- *Map Snippets – Plat Maps of Washington and Marshall Counties Kansas – 1881, 1906, 1927*
- *100 Years Ago – The Hanover News – October 17, 2017*
- *Photos – Mark Jarvis – Oct 2015*

## Jacob Welter and Agnes Tuhey/Wahlen (3G)

- *1880 US Census, Hanover Township, Washington County, Kansas, p. 24*
- *1900 US Census, Hanover Township, Washington County, Kansas, s. 13*
- *1910 US Census, Little Blue Township, Washington County, Kansas, s. 6*
- *1920 US Census, Little Blue Township, Washington County, Kansas, s. 4*
- *1930 US Census, Little Blue Township, Washington County, Kansas, s. 4*
- *1940 US Census, Greenleaf City, Washington County, Kansas, s. 4*
- *1885 Kansas Census, Hanover Township, Washington County, Kansas, p. 1*
- *1895 Kansas Census, Hanover Township, Washington County, Kansas, p. 12*
- *1925 Kansas Census, Little Blue Township, Washington County, Kansas, p. 6*
- *1905 Kansas Census, Little Blue Township, Washington County, Kansas, p. 1*
- *Anna Teply Karr's letter to Arthur Teply, 2000 – later to Nick Teply, 2003*
- *Obituary – Agnes Welter – The Hanover News – 1940*
- *Photos – Mark Jarvis – October 2015*

## Frank and Anna Teply (2G) Raise Four Boys

## Family Nibbles

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- *Photo of Josephine Swoboda and grandchildren – courtesy of Ben Karr*
- *Will of Joseph Swoboda – Marshall County, Kansas courthouse*
- *Old Photos – Teply family memorabilia*
- *Current Photos – Mark Jarvis – October and November 2015*

## Teply Boys in School

- *Drawing of Willowdale School – Larry Trumble*
- *Willowdale School Report – The Hanover Democrat – November 20, 1903*
- *Willowdale School Year Closes – The Hanover Democrat – March 11, 1904*
- *Historic Public Schools of Kansas – Brenda R. Spencer – 2005*  
– [https://www.kshs.org/resource/national\\_register/MPS/Historic\\_Public\\_Schools\\_Kansas\\_mps.pdf](https://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/MPS/Historic_Public_Schools_Kansas_mps.pdf)
- *Number of school days – <https://www.ecs.org> › clearinghouse*
- *Willowdale Box Supper – The Washington Register – February 9, 1905*
- *New Eagle Schoolhouse – The Hanover Democrat – April 26, 1895*
- *Eagle School Report – Washington County Kansas Courthouse*
- *Old Photos – Teply family memorabilia*
- *Teacher history – Washington County Historical Society, Washington, Kansas*
- *Eagle School Photos – Mark Jarvis – October and November 2015*
- *Alice Teply Karr letter to Arthur Teply, 2000 – then to Nick Teply, 2003*
- *Herynk School Report – 1881 – The Hanover Democrat – December 20, 1881*
- *Herynk School Report – 1891 – Washington Republican – January 20, 1891*

## Teply Lifestyle – Social Life – 1890-1917

- *All news articles are from The Hanover Democrat, The Hanover Herald, The Marysville Advocate, Washington Register. All are available on Newspapers.com and are free for Kansas residents – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/ancestry/drivers/dlverify>*
- *All old photos are from Omar Finley Hawkins Collection of Marshall and Washington County Photographs – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kansasmemory.org/>*

## Teply Lifestyle – Farm and Work – 1890-1917

- *All news articles are from The Hanover Democrat, The Hanover Herald, The Marysville Advocate, Washington Register. All are available on Newspapers.com and are free for Kansas residents – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/ancestry/drivers/dlverify>*
- *All old photos are from Omar Finley Hawkins Collection of Marshall and Washington County Photographs – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kansasmemory.org/>*



## Teply Lifestyle – Recreation – 1890-1917

- *All news articles are from The Hanover Democrat, The Hanover Herald, The Marysville Advocate, Washington Register. All are available on Newspapers.com and are free for Kansas residents – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/ancestry/drivers/dlverify>*
- *All old photos are from Omar Finley Hawkins Collection of Marshall and Washington County Photographs – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kansasmemory.org/>*

## Teply Lifestyle – Health – 1890-1917

- *All news articles are from The Hanover Democrat, The Hanover Herald, The Marysville Advocate, Washington Register. All are available on Newspapers.com and are free for Kansas residents – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/ancestry/drivers/dlverify>*
- *All old photos are from Omar Finley Hawkins Collection of Marshall and Washington County Photographs – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kansasmemory.org/>*
- *Cholera information – <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cholera>*
- *Cholera information – Kansapedia – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/cholera/12010>*
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- *All news articles are from The Hanover Democrat, The Hanover Herald, The Marysville Advocate, Washington Register. All are available on Newspapers.com and are free for Kansas residents – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/ancestry/drivers/dlverify>*
- *All old photos are from Omar Finley Hawkins Collection of Marshall and Washington County Photographs – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kansasmemory.org/>*
- *Clip art and photos – WikiCommons*

## Ben Teply – WWI – Drafted

- *The Selective Service Act of 1917 – [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selective\\_Service\\_Act\\_of\\_1917](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selective_Service_Act_of_1917)*
- *American Entry Into World War I – [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American\\_entry\\_into\\_World\\_War\\_I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_entry_into_World_War_I)*
- *Uncle Sam and Military Registration photos – Wikipedia (above)*
- *Woodrow Wilson photo and war posters – Wikipedia (above)*
- *Ben Teply military documents and photos – Teply family memorabilia*

- *All news articles are from The Hanover Democrat, The Hanover Herald, The Marysville Advocate, Washington Register. All are available on Newspapers.com and are free for Kansas residents – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/ancestry/drivers/dlverify>*

## Ben Teply – WWI – Training

- *Ben Teply military documents and photos and dog tags – Teply family memorabilia*
- *Camp Funston photographs – Kansas State Historical Society*
- *Camp Funston Kansas Building photograph and much of the information – History of the 353rd Regiment, 89th Division, National Army, by Capt. Charles F. Dienst et al. – 1921*
- *Much of the information – Official Brief History of the 89th Division USA – 1917-1918-1919 – Maj. C.J. Masseck*
- *All news articles are from The Hanover Democrat, The Hanover Herald, The Marysville Advocate, Washington Register. All are available on Newspapers.com and are free for Kansas residents – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/ancestry/drivers/dlverify>*
- *1918 Flu Pandemic – CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/1918-commemoration/pandemic-timeline-1918.htm>*

## Ben Teply – WWI – Deployment

- *Much of the information – History of the 353rd Regiment, 89th Division, National Army, by Capt. Charles F. Dienst et al. – 1921*
- *Much of the information – Official Brief History of the 89th Division USA – 1917-1918-1919 – Maj. C.J. Masseck*
- *Photo of US Soldiers embarking to ship – <http://www.kumc.edu/wwi/index-of-essays/american-military-operations-and-casualties.html>*
- *Photo of Troop Train Soldiers – Photo by George L. Beam. (Photo courtesy of Denver Public Library Western History/Genealogy Dept.)*
- *All news articles are from The Hanover Democrat, The Hanover Herald, The Marysville Advocate, Washington Register. All are available on Newspapers.com and are free for Kansas residents – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/ancestry/drivers/dlverify>*

## Ben Teply – WWI – Into the Line

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- *Much of the information – Official Brief History of the 89th Division USA – 1917-1918-1919 – Maj. C.J. Masseck*
- *Gas Warfare information – <http://www.kumc.edu/wwi/medicine/gas-in-the-great-war.html>*

- *Photo – Soldiers with gas masks – U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center*
- *Photo of Edward Harrison gas mask – Smithsonian Magazine*  
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- *Article – Cloth Destroys Deadly Nerve Agents – Wired – <https://www.wired.com/story/this-cloth-destroys-deadly-nerve-agents/>*
- *Photo of uniforms treated against poisons – PHOTOGRAPH: BO ZAUNDERS/GETTY IMAGES*

## Ben Teply – WWI – St Mihiel Salient

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- *St. Mihiel, 12-16 September 1918, by Donald A. Carter – Center of Military History – United States Army*
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- *Photo – Thiacourt – Schutz Group Photographers Collection – Library of Congress*
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- *Ben Teply documents – Teply family memorabilia*
- *Much of the information – History of the 353rd Regiment, 89th Division, National Army, by Capt. Charles F. Dienst et al. – 1921*
- *Much of the information – Official Brief History of the 89th Division USA – 1917-1918-1919 – Maj. C.J. Masseck*
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- “The Kloppenberg / Overwald Family History”, by Ed Kloppenberg, 1995
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- 205 East Elm House Real Estate – [midwestlandandhome.com/property/205-east-elm-street-hanover-ks](http://midwestlandandhome.com/property/205-east-elm-street-hanover-ks)
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- SS Weser Passenger List – Baltimore Passenger Lists – M255 – Baltimore, 1883 Roll 37
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- Marriage License – Ignatz Kloppenberg and Anna Ross – Washington County Kansas District Court Records
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## St. John's Church and Cemetery

## Family Nibbles

- *Excerpts from "The One Hundred Year History of Hanover, Kansas" From "Hanover Centennial — 1869-1969", by The Hanover News*
- *Funeral card – Rev William Shellberg – Teply family memorabilia*
- *Marriage License – Frank Teply and Annie Welter – 1892 – Marriage Affidavit and License Record, K – p. 186 – Washington County Kansas Courthouse*
- *Marriage License – Ben Teply and Anna Kloppenberg – 1919 – Marriage License Record, D – p. 226 – Washington County Kansas Courthouse*
- *Photos – Mark Jarvis – October 2015*

## Ben Teply and Anna Kloppenberg (1G)

- *Photos – Teply Family Memorabilia*
- *Marriage license – Ben Teply and Anna Kloppenberg – Washington County District Court, Washington, Kansas*
- *Alice Teply Karr – Letter to Arthur Teply 2000 – later to Nick Teply 2003*
- *All news articles are from The Hanover Democrat, The Hanover Herald, The Marysville Advocate, Washington Register. All are available on Newspapers.com and are free for Kansas residents – Kansas State Historical Society – <https://www.kshs.org/ancestry/drivers/dlverify>*

## The Teplys and the Alexas

- *(108 Kan. 38) ALEXA v. ALEXA et al. – Supreme Court of Kansas. (No. 22592.) (Dec. 11, 1920.)*
- *Photos of Alexa farm and houses – Mark Jarvis – October 2015*
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- *Military Application of Injured Person – Ben Teply – Teply family memorabilia*

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- *Ben Teply Funeral Card and VA Letter – Teply family memorabilia*
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## End of a Teply Era 1865-1925

- *Teply Pedigree chart – Ancestry.com*



## Stories of Our Teply Ancestors 1865-1925

- *Photos – Mark Jarvis – October 2015*
- *Various images and clip art – attributed in earlier posts*



## About the Author

I'm Mark Jarvis. My wife is Cathy Teply Jarvis.

Cathy and I have always had a soft spot for old family photos, mementos, furniture pieces, etc. Our home displays lots of these mementos, including an ancestor photo wall.

Since I retired in 2014, I've spent many hours chasing our Jarvis and Teply ancestors.

We have a trove of family information and stuff. And we'd like to share it.

You can also find these stories on [familynibbles.com](http://familynibbles.com).







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